FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV VISIT 'SUMMER-84' EXERCISES

AU041200 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Lieutenant Colonel I. Tulowiecki report: "The High Proficiency of Command and Control"]

[Text] The "Summer-84" allied exercises have entered a decisive phase. The commanders and general staff participating in them are organizing combat activities, making decisins, and working out likely combat situation variations, and coordinating cooperation among all the armies and service units.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier, and chairman of the National Defense Committee, attended the exercises.

General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, who is in charge of the exercises, briefed the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee on the course and results of the exercise activities of the commanders and the general staff.

USSR Marshall Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, was present.

The characteristic feature of the "Summer-84" exercises is the high complexity of the operational-tactical situations that are being carried out. Therefore, the activities of the commanders and general staff are not only a strict test of their training and organizational skill, but are also a forum for improving their ability to resolve the most difficult problems facing them on the contemporary field of battle and, above all, their ability to command the Armed Forces, to react in a versatile way to the changing positions of the sides in combat, to choose the best kind and type of combat activity, and to provide the maximum technical and specialist security for the soldiers.

The commanders in charge of the exercises, the general staff, and the communications and radio engineering combat equipment are successfully standing their practical test, because these exercises are confirming the combat skill of all the participating soldiers. They are displaying the mastery and organizational skill of the commanding bodies in every sphere of combat and political activity.

Competent planning and correct decisionmaking, as well as the order-issuing process are areas that especially emphasize the proper degree of readiness of the allied commanding bodies for the implementation of the tasks facing them on the battlefield. This is also stressed by the praiseworthy nature of the combat documents which have been properly prepared by the general staff and which are based on logical and precise calculations.

The exercises' momentum and complexity, as well as the way they are going, confirm the unity of theory and practice on which they are based, as well as the high proficiency of the measures taken by the commanders and general staff. This is manifested in the comprehensive cooperation among all the cells of the general staff, including the party-political bodies, among others, for whom the "Summer-84" exercises are a good occasion to exchange experiences and information about the main goals and methods of ideological-educational work as the basis of internationalist ties and brotherhod in arms.

It was precisely these aspects that were stressed in the reports that were delivered and the decisions that were made by the commanders on exercise. They were delivered to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski when he visited the areas where field command positions had been set up. While he was observing the work of the commanders and general staff officers there, as well as the automated [automatyczne] command systems, the general expressed his appreciation to the soldiers on exercise for their proficient activities, their high operational-tactical skills, and their ability to make correct decisions and to take maximum advantage of the new ways of commanding and controlling combat.

ELECTRIC POWER COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD021708 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 2 June -- The 64th session of CEMA standing Commission for Cooperation in Power Engineering ended in Gdansk today. Delegations from 11 countries including Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Mongolia, GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, and the USSR as well as representatives of the CEMA secretariat and "Interatomenergo" organization attended the session. The participants in a four-day session discussed conceptions of developing power engineering within the CEMA countries' united power systems till 2000, and possibilities of cooperation with other power generating systems.

BRIEFS

RADIOELECTRONICS MEETING -- Varna, May 19 (BTA) -- A conference of experts in the sphere of the radioelectronic industry of the CMEA member-countries, opened here today. In it there participate representatives of Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. In the course of five days there will be read out reports on the results of the scientific developments along the line of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. There will also be discussed the question related to the reciprocal deliveries of goods of the radioelectronic industry. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 19 May 84 AU]

INTERATOMENERGO SESSION IN CSSR -- The 17th session of the General Council of the International Economic Association, Interatomenergo opened in Brno yesterday. It is the first Interatomenegro session to take place in the CSSR. It is attended by representatives of all eight members of the association-- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and the CSSR -- as well as by a delegation of the association's apparatus from Moscow. On the agenda of the session is mutual cooperation in developing nuclear power engineering, including multilateral international specialization and cooperation in producing equipment for nuclear power plants, the setting of norms of technical documentation for this equipment, and scientific-technical cooperation in mastering the production of equipment for blocs of the VER-1,000 type. Participants in the session will also familiarize themselves with the course of construction of the nuclear power plant in Dukovany and with the schooling center of this power plant in Brno. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 84 p 2 AU]

U.S. MILITARIST COURSE AT NATO COUNCIL MEETING

DW060747 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Guenter Leuschner weekly international review]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners: Previously it could be read that NATO unequivocally pledged its readiness for dialogue; that the usefulness of the detente policy of the seventies was supported; that negotiations with the socialist countries was advocated; and that one or another Western foreign minister was struggling heroically to gain the U.S. Government's support for these objectives. This was before the NATO council meeting in Washington. How are things now following the meeting?

To begin with, let me quote what Secretary of State Shultz said at a press conference following the Washington meeting: Freedom and peace are being secured through a policy according to which our side's strength is the main point and the secondary point is political solidarity. Negotiations are missing from this list of priorities. In the view of one FRG journalist, Reagan used the meeting to try to get the allies to toe the line in his policy of toughness toward Moscow. To cite another view, the U.S. Administration is not interested in talks with the Soviet Union, and the administration as well as the President make no bones about this. Granted, a lengthy paper on East-West relations was issued in Washington. The term detente appears in this paper only once, and in a very vague context. However, let this paper remain paper and let us think of what -- provided the readiness for negotations exists -- could have been expected from NATO in the form of concrete answers. There are three questions of enormous political weight.

First, there could have been an answer to the appeal and proposals from six countries on four continents addressed to the nuclear powers. As you certainly have heard or read, the Soviet Union has expressly welcomed this appeal to freeze and dismantle nuclear weapons and to suspend all nucelar weapons tests. There is not a single word about this initiative in the NATO paper and there is no indication that it was discussed at all in Washington, although the foreign ministers of three of the five nuclear powers were sitting at the table.

Second, it could of course also have been anticipated that the concern in West Europe over U.S. war plans for outer space would be reflected at the NATO meeting and that this would induce the United States to accept the Soviet Union's repeated demands to refrain from any militarization of outer space and to hold negotiations on this subject. In this respect, too, nothing can be found in the paper.

Third, NATO could have proven its readiness to negotiate by revising its restrictive stance toward the conference on confidence-building measures in Stockholm, where the NATO countries have so far not submitted any proposal that really deserves to be called confidence-building. Thus, if the Washington decisions are stripped of the flood of empty words, then we can apply Erich Honecker's words in his speech at the rally with Kim Il-song when he said that the meeting, in disregard for the people's will, has reiterated a policy of strength against the socialist countries. This corresponds to the statement over the weekend by the Soviet news agency TASS that the meeting is proof of the NATO bloc's intention to continue along a militarist course.

Is all this enough to please the U.S. Government? The answer is yes and no. Yes, because some West European politicans, in contrast to a number of announcements beforehand, have quietly yielded to the Washington dictate; no, because others have not done so and because something happened at the NATO meeting that is absolutely not to the liking of the Reagan government -- the reservations of Greece, Denmark, and Spain, contained in writing in the document, about those passages of the statement which deal with continued missile deployment and contain anti-Soviet attacks.

Erich Honecker said that unfortunately the FRG is not among those who clearly expressed their reservations and this undoubtedly is also what millions of FRG citizens will think.

The reservations of these three countries are an indication of readiness to resist the U.S. course. This deserves a lot of respect because these reservations were not expressed by the governments of other countries whose objective interests are identical with those of Greece, Denmark, and Spain. For this reason [words indistinct].

The United States is anything but pleased, if not shocked, with the fact that immediately following the meeting, the government in The Hague for another 1 and 1/2 years postponed a decision on the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. Secretary of State Shultz categorically demanded exactly the opposite from his Netherlands counterpart in Washington.

The fact that the Netherlands Government is not prepared to implement by force the deployment rejected by the people, the peace movement, the parliamentary opposition, and even sections of the governing party, is considered in Washington to be disobedience that must be prevented at all costs because of growing opposition in other countries. It is no contradiction that political quarters in the Netherlands view the government decision to postpone deployment as a compromise which does not fully satisfy them. The majority of the Netherlanders want a clearer rejection of the U.S. demand, and undoubtedly this will be the subject of discussion in the country over the coming months.

The United States rightly fears that the Netherlands germ will spread throughout West Europe. At one of the largest peace rallies in Spain's history in Madrid on Sunday, 250,000 Spaniards demanded the country's withdrawal from NATO and the removal of all U.S. military bases. Meanwhile, half a million of Spaniards have signed petitions demanding that arrangements be made promptly for a referendum on Spain's membership in NATO. This goes beyond the reservations expressed by the Madrid government to several passages of the NATO document.

The U.S. President is currently visiting Ireland. His trip was planned as and intended to be propaganda expedition for his election campaign and is aimed at winning the votes of several hundreds of thousands of Americans of Irish descent. However, the President will probably regret making this trip at all. In Ireland he has met with all sorts of opposition including opinion polls according to which 50 percent of those interviewed said that they had no or only a little confidence in Reagan's ability to resolve international problems, while the remaining 50 percent believed it would be best for Reagan not to be reelected. In addition, there were protests in Parliament, hundreds of intellectuals demonstrated against the presentation of an honorary doctorate, and the Irish Catholic Church condemned the President's Central American and weapons policy. Reagan, for whose protection not only thousands of police and intelligence officers were employed but even ground-to-air missiles were imported from the United States, will thus hardly have anything positive to take back for his election campaign.

Finally, there was an event in which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz personally participated. However, this event does not reflect Washington's true intentions. I mean the surprising meeting between Shultz and Daniel Ortega at Managua airport. At the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado a week ago, President Reagan justified the mining of caraguan ports and commented contemptuously on the storm of protests by saying that there was much ado about nothing.

Has the U.S. Latin American policy turned 180 degrees in a week? We have more than enough reason to doubt that. In the view of today's bourgeois papers, the purpose of Shultz surprise visit to Managua was to remove pressure caused by the Reagan administration's very controversial Central America policy.

They say that during his trip to West Europe, Reagan wants to avoid embarrassing questions. That is possible, but it also is an expression of the fact that international opposition to this policy has reached a degree that makes it necessary for Washington to employ all sorts of tricks and tactics. Washington's goals regarding Nicaragua have not changed at all, and certainly will not be any easier now to (?implement) these goals.

The Sandinist Government is naturally ready to continue the talks. It goes without saying that such talks must be conducted on the basis of international law, in full equality, and on the condition the United States cease its war maneuvers along the country's borders as well as all other hostile acts against Nicaragua.

Considering all this, the past week provided small pleasure for the Reagan administration, but pleasure nonetheless because it carried through its militarist course, at the NATO council meeting even though this pleasure was partly ruined.

GREATER THREAT FROM COUNTERMEASURES DENIED

AU050832 Prague TRIBUNA No 22 in Czech 30 May 84 p 3

[Article by Zdenek Horeni, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO: "We Jointly Defend Our Joint House"]

[Excerpt] I was recently asked for an interview by the correspondent of the American TIME magazine. One of his questions concerned the defensive missiles being deployed on the territory of Czechoslovakia. The question was marked by apparent traces of "concern" as to whether, through our defensive countermeasures, we have not become a "target" for American missiles. The same hypocritical concern for us is now being shown by the Voice of America, the BBC, and the so-called Radio Free Europe. The exact wording of the American journalist's question was:

"How does the acceptance of new (that is, Soviet) missiles ensure your security, considering the fact that Czechoslovakia will now become a target for Western guided missiles?"

This peculiar "concern" conceals a cloven hoof: to drive a wedge between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, to force upon us some sort of a differentiated understanding of defense interests -- one for Czechoslovakia and another for other socialist countries -- and to foist on us the idea that the preparation of an attack on the Soviet Union does not necessarily mean a threat to other socialist countries.

This is a transparent fraud. Czechoslovakia, as well as other socialist countries, has for several decades been a real target for NATO weapons. After all, the United States brought the first nuclear bomb to Western Europe in July 1948. By now there are some 900 American, British, and French intermediate-range nuclear carriers with more than 3,000 warheads in Western Europe. There is no doubt about the past and present targets of these weapons: the countries that NATO can readily reach with its carriers. Czechoslovakia has long been among those countries.

Gentlemen from TIME magazine and elsewhere, do not try to intimidate us with your "targets." You zeroed in on us long ago, but we know no fear. We do not believe in the inevitability of war. However, neither do we sit with our arms folded. We constantly bear in mind that the aggressor flogs the weak and respects the strong. The defensive strength of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and their capability to retaliate are threrefore a guarantee for us that any potential aggressor will think twice before taking a reckless step.

CHERNENKO CALLS FOR WARSAW PACT UNITY, STRENGTH

AU061152 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 6 (ATA) -- The Kremlin chieftain, Chernenko, reiterated recently the aims of the Soviet Union on the further strengthening of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty and the increase of Soviet Arms arsenal. In a speech held in Moscow and broadcast by TASS agency, he warned the "ally" countries against any deviation from the course set by Kremlin and demanded from them "a closer collaboration" with the Soviet Union. Concerning the Warsaw Treaty Pact, he declared that this alliance should be "strengthened". Repeating the known slogan of the equilibrium of forces with the United States and the NATO bloc, Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union and Warsaw Treaty "are adopting the necessary counter measures". These measures include among the other things the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The Kremlin chieftain declared that "it would be impermissible the reduction of armament race to preserve the 'military equilibrium' with the United States. [sentence as received]

Dealing with the coming summit of COMECON, Chernenko said that Moscow "expects perceptible results from the meeting" and that the "road to further deepen the economic integration" of the COMECON member countries will be defined at this meeting.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY NEEDED

AU031411 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Turn in the Chemical Industry Is Required To Be Complete and Rapid"]

[Excerpts] The chemical industry occupies an important place in our complex and multi-branched industry. The development of all other branches of the economy and life in our country is closely linked with this branch and is conditioned by it. The role of the chemical industry becomes even more important in the present stage of the intensification of production.

Proceeding from this role, our chemical industry has expanded within a relatively brief period and is being further expanded and modernized from one year to the next, from one 5-year period to the next. With its technical base and widely utilizing the country's resources, the chemical industry has all the possibilities to meet the growing demands of all other sectors for its products -- in quantity, quality, and variety. But the results in the fulfillment of the planned tasks, particularly in some chemical factories and enterprises, show that the existing possibilities are not being properly utilized. As a result, the deficits that have been created have caused disturbances in the supply and fulfillment of tasks by other enterprises and sectors. An analysis of the situation shows that the causes for these unsatisfactory results, particularly at the Vlore Polyvinyl Chloride Plant, the chemical-metallurgical plant in Lac, and the chemical enterprise in Durres, are of a subjective nature.

The immediate change required in the chemical industry to enable it to achieve the full utilization of its production potential and to overcome the deficits in as short a period of time as possible requires that the district party organizations, particularly in Vlore, Kruje, and Durres Districts, mobilize the communists and the masses of the working people to strongly combat and eradicate harmful concepts and attitudes which have led to liberalism at work.

More in some places and less in others, the results of these attitudes in the aforementioned enterprises have been constant violations of labor and technological discipline, interruption of work, low results in the utilization of machinery, and so forth.

The fulfillment of tasks in the chemical industry cannot take place without a change in the method of work of the management of enterprises and the corresponding directorate of the Ministry of Industry and Mining. The target of the work of the party organizations at these management levels must be to raise the sense of responsibility of cadres and specialists to a much higher level. It is precisely the lack of a high sense of responsibility, complacency, and weak control that has led to the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks. However, a tendency has been noticed among managing cadres in these enterprises to justify themselves by placing the "blame" on technology, supplies, and so forth. This is proved by the fact that the plan has not been steadily fulfilled even with regard to products that do not require imported materials.

In the chemical industry as in other sectors, scientific management cannot be reconciled with routine thinking and the lack of adequate studies and other measures related to improvement and implementation of technology and increased effectiveness of production. In this field, too, the work done has not been up to the requirements. In the Durres chemical enterprise, for example, the indifference and irresponsible work of specialists have resulted in technological studies lagging, work not being carried out on the basis of technological charts, and, worse than this, work stopping on some equipment and production lines.

These problems are not unknown to the party organs and organizations in the respective districts, nor to the state and economic organs. The party has established concrete tasks to lift the chemical industry from its lagging behind. The possibilities are there. This is proved by the better results in recent months and by the advanced experience, for example, at the Gogo Nushi and other plants. It must be understood, however, that the change required cannot be made by a few people alone, whether party secretaries or directors, although they too have their own role to play. The change can only come through the mass of communists, who must put their backs into this difficult and important sector of the economy in order to mobilize the cadres, specialists, and workers through their example and their work.

## ZHIVKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH GUYANA'S LEADER BURNHAM

### 6 June Arrival

AU061145 Sofia BTA in English 1119 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 6 /BTA/ -- Mr Lyndon Forbes Sampson Burnham, the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, arrived on an official and friendly visit here today at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

At Sofia airport the distinguished guest was welcomed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, members of the State Council and the government and other officials. The envoy of the "Land of Glistening Waters" was presented with military salutation.

The relations of Bulgaria and Guyana are developing successfully. Trade relations are based on the barter agreement signed in July 1983, assessed by the two countries' business circles as a new step towards an active and promising mutually advantageous cooperation.

The political observers here are unanimous: The forthcoming summit talks between Bulgaria and Guyana will give a gresh impetus to the further extending and deepening of the contacts in all spheres of life.

### Awards Presentations

AU061914 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- Mr. Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who arrived in Bulgaria today, on a friendly official visit was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. The state leaders discussed some issues of the economic relations between Bulgaria and Guyana. They also exchanged opinions on some international issues.

Mr Todor Zhivkov awarded Mr. Forbes Burnham with the Stara Planina Order with a ribbon and his wife Violla Burnham with the Order of the Rose. The president of Guyana awarded Mr Todor Zhivkov with the Insignia of Guyana Order.

### Official Dinner

AU062003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] On 6 June Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner at the Boyana Residence in honor of Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, and others. The officials accompanying the president of Guyana also attended the dinner.

## FILIPOV, VENEZUELAN GROUP DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU061727 Sofia BTA in English 1709 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- Today the delegation of the Republican Democratic Union of Venezuela headed by Mr. Jovito Villalba, chairman of the Union, on a visit to this country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party wsa received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council.

At the talks the opportunities for broadening political and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Venezuela were discussed. Mr. Jovito Villalba pointed out that modern industry and modern agriculture in Bulgaria can serve as an example to Venezuela. The two parties to the talks expressed their alarm caused by the aggravation of the international situation for which imperialism is to blame.

The meeting which took place in a friendly atmosphere was also attended by Mr. Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Today the delegation was also received by Mr. Peter Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first deputy chairman of the State Council. At the talks the common wish of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union of the Republican Democratic Union of Venezuela for promoting bilateral cooperation was expressed. This cooperation contributes to strengthening the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Venezuela.

TODOROV, BELGIAN LEADERS VIEW RELATIONS

AU061911 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 6 (BTA correspondent) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, was received by Mr. Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium. Opinions were exchanged on issues of mutual interest. Mr. Stanko Todorov is in Belgium as head of a delegation of the Peoples Assembly on a visit in this country at the invitation of the chairmen of the Belgian Senate and the Chamber of the Deputies in response to the official visit to Bulgaria made lastyear by representatives of the two chambers of the Belgian parliament.

At the talks opinions were also exchanged on the possibilities to broaden the political, economic, cultural and tourist relations between the two countries.

Mr. Stanko Todorov expressed the alarm of the Bulgarian people caused by the abrupt aggravation of the international situation for which the U.S. Government, striving towards military superiority is to blame. He pointed to the important role of small countries such as Belgium and Bulgaria in the preservation of peace.

Later Mr. Stanko Todorov had talks with Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. A number of topical international issues and the state of bilateral relations were discussed. The two parties to the talks expressed their hope that the world will once again turn to the process of detente.

BALEV, STOICHKOV RECEIVE CUBAN CP DELEGATION

AU051214 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Milko Balev, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received yesterday the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] delegation which is visiting our country under the leadership of Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, information was exchanged on the work of the two fraternal parties in the various sectors of socialist construction, and questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed. The meeting was attended by Eustaqio Remedios de los Cuetos, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Bulgaria.

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of construction and conurbation systems, received the PCC Central Committee delegation yesterday. Comrade Stoichkov briefed the Cuban guests on the activities of people's councils, on the role and place of the conurbation systems in the country's socio-economic development, and on the organization of the population's comprehensive supply with social services.

The meeting was attended by Eustaqio Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG TO VISIT AT BCP INVITATION

AU061334 Sofia BTA in English 1321 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 6 (BTA) -- A party and state delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic headed by Mr Kim Il-song, secretary general of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic will make an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR PLO

AU042210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, which addresses most cordial greetings to him, to the PLO Executive Committee, and to the heroic Palestinian people on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PLO.

The founding of the PLO and its international recognition as the only legal representative of the Palestinian Arab people was a great historic victory of the Palestinian people and the Arab national liberation movement, the message reads. Its heroic struggle during the last 10 years against the plans of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction to impose a capitulatory solution of the crisis in the Middle East, attracted the support and recognition of the world progressive and democratic public, and all forces throughout the world which cherish the ideals of freedom and progress.

We note the 20th PLO anniversary is taking place in an exceptionally complex international situation. The exacerbation of international tension and the increasing danger of a nuclear catastrophe are a direct of the militaristic course of the United States, which is trying to achieve military superiority and impose its will on other peoples. This adventurist course of the United States and the constant Israeli aggressions against the Arab countries are the reasons for the explosive situation which is continuing in the Middle East, and for the lack of any progress in the efforts of the peace-loving forces to settle the crisis, the message reads.

Under these conditions, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the units of the Palestinian resistance movement and the close cooperation of the PLO with those Arab countries which are steadily and firmly opposing the Israeli aggression, as well as the unity of action of all Arab patriotic forces in the struggle against imperialism. Zionism, and reaction obtain a special importance.

Our position on reaching a lasting peace in the Middle East is principled and steady, the message stresses. We support the just cause of the Arab peoples and the legal aspiration of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own independent state.

We are convinced that in order to comprehensively and justly solve the entire complex of complicated issues that have emerged as a result of the Middle East crisis, it is necessary to convene an international conference under UN auspices, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

In conclusion, the message expresses once again our full solidarity with the friendly Palestinian people and wishes their combat vanguard -- the PLO -- new successes in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for securing the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV EXCHANGE SALUTES VIA ENVOY

AU052103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1901 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, (AGERPRES) 5/6/1984 -- A warm salute was conveyed to the general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu. On thanking, Todor Zhivkov requested that his friendly salute be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The messages were exchanged during the reception by Todor Zhivkov of the Romanian ambassador in Sofia, Gheorghe Cioara, at the end of his mission in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the interview reference was made with satisfaction to the steady development of the Romanian-Bulgarian ties of friendship and manysided collaboration in accordance with the understandings and decisions adopted during the traditional meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and countries.

DZHUROV ATTENDS DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING 1 JUNE

AU050956 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] A meeting was held on 1 June in Sofia between active fighters against fascism and capitalism -- generals and officers of the Ministry of National Defense -- and the leadership of the ministry. Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, deputy minister; and Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, attended the meeting.

Officer Manchev greeted the soldiers-veterans on 2 June, Botev Day and the day of those who fell in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism, fascism and in the Fatherland War. On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, he thanked them for their selflessness in the antifascist struggle for their activity in constructing the People's Army and in implementing party policy in the military sphere.

The participants in the meeting laid a wreath at the common grave in Freedom Park.

DZHUROV COMMISSIONS GARRISON'S NEW ARMY CLUB

AU041817 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On 31 May the soldiers and commanders of the garrison commanded by Colonel Goran Todorov received their enlarged and reconstructed club.

The joy of the soldiers was shared by their guests: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Colonel General Boris Karamfilov, deputy minister of national defense; and generals and officers. Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also attended.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, greeted the soldiers and commanders of the new club and then cut the ribbon.

DEMOGRAPHIC EXPERT DISCUSSES LOW BIRTHRATE

AU061730 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 5 June carries on page 3 a 2,500-word interview given by Prof Minko Minkov to reporter Evgenia Tsvetkova, under the headline "Children Are Our Present and Future." Prof Minkov is described as a "participant in numerous international meetings and discussions on demographic" problems with no further specification of his title or official function. The date and place of the interview are not given.

The interview is preceded by the following introductory passage: "The demographic transition which began in a number of European countries as early as the beginning of this century has particularly strongly appeared in the post World War II period. A low birthrate is now characteristic of Europe -- close to the level of zero population growth. The other characteristic features of the European population are a low mortality rate, which has been reduced to the biological minimum, resulting in more old people, as well as a slow change of generations. This process affects Bulgaria as well. It is, therefore, natural that our country's demographic policy represents an inseparable part of the state's socioeconomic policy conducted at the present stage of development. The decision issued on the further implementation of the December program has confirmed this. The decision is a logical expression of the existing economic conditions in the last decade which are favorable for an accelerated development of our country. The decision very eloquently reflects the party's and state's care for strengthening and supporting the Bulgarian people and the assistance accorded to families in connection with the increase of the birthrate by improving their living conditions, especially in the case of families with two and three children, and supporting young families, and so forth."

The first question addressed to Prof Minkov is related to the "economic consequences of a low birthrate leading to a decrease in the population." Minkov replies that the socialist countries are still characterized by a higher rate of population growth than the capitalist countries, and describes how the economic crises in the capitalist world are the cause of a low birthrate, while "in the socialist countries the decrease in the birthrate is mainly due to the existing demands for the reproduction of the population and for highly qualified man power, as well as for workers with high cultural and technical standards, which exert a negative effect upon the birthrate and population growth."

Prof Minkov further dwells on demographic research methods in Bulgaria which cover a period of 70 years beginning in 1970 and ending in 2040. He explains as follows in this connection: "If we should allow depopulation to occur, which under the conditions in Bulgaria means that the birthrate would drop and permanently remain under 13 per 1,000, then unfavorable changes will occur which will manifest themselves in the most striking manner by the year 2040.

"If the birthrate should drop under 11 per 1,000 the older generations (over the age of 50) will account for 40 percent of the total population in 2040. Taking into consideration the fact that this rate was 29 percent in 1981, a deformation appears which can be expected under the conditions of a restricted reproduction of the population. This also affects the number of women at the most favorable age for giving birth, whose rate will decrease from 47 percent in 1981 to 42 percent in 2040."

Minkov further explains that under such conditions the number of people with optimal working capacities will also decrease, since the older generations will prevail over the younger ones.

The next question concerns "sociological evaluations on the process of depopulation" on the international scale, and Prof Minkov dwells on research results of international studies promoted by the UN population fund. He points out the negative consequences of the increasing number of old people in the world "which affects the qualitative characteristic features of working capacity, as well as the biological essence of the population."

The third question addressed by Tsvetkova refers to "the most favorable demographic future which an economically developed country should be striving for."

In answering this question Prof Minkov once more returns to the situation existing in Bulgaria and points out as follows: "In analyzing the various reproduction rates of the population, we can say that the most favorable one, from the point of view of our society's socioeconomic development, should be a 17 per 1,000 birthrate."

In referring to the new party and government decree recently issued in connection with further implementing the BCP December program, Prof Minkov stresses as follows at the end of the interview: "The decree on the further implementation of the December program regulates many achievements in this respect. The goal of our society is to raise highly educated and comprehensively developed young generations which are capable of succeeding under the present conditions of steady scientific and technical progress. The emphasis is laid upon material incentives -- such as social assistance and allowances -- as well as on moral incentives. This suggests that the right of the families to decide upon the question of children is fully respected. The decree is chiefly aimed at assisting these families in implementing their own plans. Since the evaluations made in recent years show that despite the multifarious and complex character of our demographic policy, it still has not produced the desired results; the new decree appears very topical. It demonstrates a more thorough analysis of those conditions and facts determining the reproduction behavior of the population. Science and social policy in Bulgaria are now aimed at these kinds of research and activities."

REAGAN'S ADDRESS AT NORMANDY D-DAY CEREMONY

LD061919 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Paris June 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Heads of eight Western states attended today ostentatious ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the landing of allied forces in Normandy which opened the long postponed second front in the war against Nazi Germany. They were French President Francois Mitterrand, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada, King Baudouin of Belgium, Olav of Norway, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, and Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg.

The series of commemorative ceremonies was opened at Cap Hoc, a hilltop fortification occupied in the first hours of D-day, by President Reagan who addressed to the Soviet Union a vague call for conciliation and reduction on the danger of war. In complete contempt of historical facts, he accused the Soviet Union that forty years after the war, it did not withdraw its forces from Europe, while the United States occupy "only their graveyards". [sentence as received] His badly fitting mask of a peacemaker fell when Reagan spoke of the historical importance of the landing, resting according to him in the fact that the invasion made possible conciliation with Germany and creation of a great alliance -- NATO -- which is allegedly a shield of freedom, prosperity and peace.

On D-day forty years ago, 156,000 soldiers from 12 (?countries) were landed in Normandy from ships and planes. Almost 7,000 vessels and 12,000 planes took part in the operation codenamed Overlord. Also three Czechoslovak squadrons participated in the air operations, while an armoured brigade joined the fighting at the beginning of (?September). At the invitation of the French Government, General Frantisek Sadek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, attended today's commemorative ceremonies.

D-DAY CELEBRANTS IGNORE CZECHOSLOVAK FIGHTERS

LD062036 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A commemorative ceremony has taken place on Utah Beach in Normandy to mark the 40th anniversary of the allied landing and the opening of the second front in World War II. Even the participants of the highest representatives of the West could not have concealed the obvious fact that both the organizers themselves and the participants of this magnificent show were conscious of the artificially upgraded importance of that action. Moreover, the participation of members of our Army and the heroism of our pilots in the fighting against the Nazis have been totally ignored. Many Frenchmen disagree with such reshaping of the history. Their voices have, however, not been given access to the press, and when they appear on the pages of newspapers they are consciously pushed into the background.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV CONCLUDES VISIT, TALKS

AU051010 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's State Planning Commission, conducted negotiations from 31 May to 3 June in Prague. During the negotiations they briefed each other on the economic developments in the two countries and on the fulfillment of the goals of economic development which had been formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. At the same time, they exchanged information about work on the long-term plan of economic development and on the preparation of 5-year plans in the two countries for the period 1986-90.

They devoted their main attention to preparations for coordinating the CSSR's and USSR's national economic plans for 1986-90. They appraised the results achieved in the negotiations to date; defined the further course of work in this sphere; and formulated the tasks following from this for the central planning bodies of the two countries. Furthermore, they discussed the issues of cooperation in engineering, in the chemical and consumer industries, and in the fuel-power and raw material branches. At the same time, they stressed the inevitability of further deepening production specialization and cooperation and also cooperation in science and technology and in other branches.

The working meeting, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, reaffirmed the significance of a further expansion of economic relations between the two countries and the possibilities of their further dynamic development in the interests of consolidating friendship and alliance between the CSSR and USSR as well as in the interests of strengthening the economic potential of the CEMA community.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV ARRIVES 6 JUNE

LD061036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived by air in Prague today to attend the seventh session of the government plenipotentiaries of Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the implementation of the program of cooperation between the two countries in the development of nuclear engineering in Czechoslovakia up to 1990. Meeting the guest at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and power, and other representatives.

ENGINEERING MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT

LD070953 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Czechoslovak minister of general engineering Pavol Bahyl has returned from a working visit in Moscow. His deliberations with Soviet partners concerned above all the questions of cooperation and specialization in the sphere of agricultural engineering and the broadening of cooperation in the automobile industry.

THANKS FOR ROMANIAN GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU041837 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, of the government, the people of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, and on our own personally, please receive our heartfelt gratitude for the greetings and congratulations you conveyed to us on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Red Army. We particularly appreciate the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and are convinced that these relations will further develop in all fields. We wish you, dear comrades, you and the Romanian people, many successes in your activities devoted to the building of the socialist society.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

## ACTIVITIES OF PRK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP

### Strougal Receives Delegation

AU041421 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Prague, CTK -- In the Hrzan Palace in Prague yesterday, Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR premier, received a Kampuchean parliamentary delegation led by Chea Sim, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK. Lubomir Strougal stressed in the talk that the CSSR supports the struggle of the Kampuchean people against reactionary forces and for independence and social progress. He noted that there exist prerequisites to further develop all-round cooperation. Kampuchea has favorable conditions for increasing the production of rubber, raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry, and exotic woods. The CSSR, on the other hand, can take part in restoring and expanding Kampuchea's industrial and agricultural production by supplying machinery and equipment. As was stressed by both sides, the current visit by the parliamentary delegation will be an important impetus to strengthen and intensify relations between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

The reception was attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations.

### Husak Meets Kampucheans

AU051017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 1 Jun (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received on Friday [1 June] at the Prague Castle a Kampuchean parliamentary delegation which is led by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The meeting took place in the presence of Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's National Assembly.

In a cordial, comradely talk it was stated with gratification that the mutual relations between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are successfully developing in all spheres, as corresponds to the conclusions which resulted from the negotiations of the two countries' top representatives in Phnom Penh and in Prague. The advantageous nature of the exchange of experience between representatives of the legislative bodies of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was stressed during the talk, as was the significance of such talks for a closer knowledge of the people's life in the two countries and the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community. The reception was attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Assembly, and by Frantisek Salda, head of the CSSR president's office.

## OFFICIAL PROTEST ON CARSTENS AT SUDETEN MEETING

LD070806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday in Bonn Czechoslovak Ambassador to the FRG Dusan Spacil called at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and delivered an official protest in connection with the meeting of the Sudeten German Landsmanschaft in Munich and the presence of West German President Karl Carstens and other government officials at the meeting.

Ambassador Dusan Spacil informed the FRG Ministry that it was the opinion of official Czechoslovakia that the ambassador's presence in the country during the meeting was not possible and therefore on 7-13 June he would be recalled to Czechoslovakia.

COLOTKA RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL

LD061847 Prague CTK in English 1633 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Bratislava June 6 (CTK) -- Slovak Premier Peter Colotka received here today chairman of the Japanese section of the Japanese-Czechoslovak Committee of Japan's Society for Trade with the Soviet Union and European Socialist Countries Eiji Suzuki. Eiji Suzuki also discussed economic relations with representatives of Slovak foreign trade corporations, factories, scientific institutes, and banks.

LENART ADDRESSES YOUTH, PIONEER WORKERS 31 MAY

AU050920 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Jun 84 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting of merited CPCZ members and participants in the antifascist struggle, with members and functionaries of the Socialist Youth Union, and with Slovak pioneer workers held in Bratislava on 31 May: "By Our Deeds We Affirm Our Love for Our Fatherland and Our Loyalty to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Let us ask: Do we not need today the very same awareness, ardor, and enthusiasm, coupled with a scientific approach, and the high degree of involvement, discipline, and precision that was in evidence during the uprising, in order to be able to accelerate progress in research and development, to make more efficient and creative use of computer technology, to be bolder in designing and utilizing robots, and to progress more rapidly in large, but also in small things?

Yes, we need such approaches on every step; we need them as we need salt, as we need the sap of life!

We are convinced that this understanding of life and work is dear to the majority of youth and that youth wants to do as much as possible for its socialist fatherland. However, we still have to do a lot so as to make young people conform to the demands of the times, so that they will not be satisfied with the average -- so that they will not be indifferent.

We say this also with respect to the fact that we still encounter such negative phenomena among young people as a bad attitude to work and to learning, egotism, thievery, and other antisocial acts. Naturally, this does not apply to youth alone. For instance, it is known that recently the appropriate official bodies uncovered sophisticated gangs which speculated with foreign currency, which turned the state crude oil into a private business enterprise, which smuggled precious metals and objects of art, which engaged in swindles with state apartments, and so forth. We have also become alarmed by other abuses -- for instance in trade, where we have a considerable number of instances in which consumers are victims of open and concealed robbery, children in school cafeterias are cynically cheated of food, people resort to corruption and bribery with the aim of acquiring advantages they are not entitled to, and so forth.

Such phenomena are all the more striking, since -- in our building of the developed socialist soceity -- they stand in sharp conflict with the new requirements in the spheres of organization, discipline, and morality.

We are faced here with the vestiges of the past, with contradictions which accompany society's development, but also with the effects of ideological subversion and of the psychological war waged by the class adversary who is seeking, so to speak, his "allies" in such antisocial acts, in thefts and parasitism, in swindles.

I would like to say that, acting in the spirit of the party line and of socialist legality, the appropriate official bodies will be escalating their fight for legality, order, and discipline, and applying severe measures against those who act contrary to law and to appropriate norms. However, this is still not enough. It must be the common concern of us all to establish in all places an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward the phenomena mentioned above, to make every collective arise in the defense of social ownership. We express the conviction that the young people, the youth union organizations, will emphatically contribute toward this!

In speaking of new relations between people, of a new moral profile of a young person, we naturally do not have in mind ascetic people or squares. On the contrary, the purpose of socialism is to create conditions for a full, joyful, healthy, and noble life, to satisfy better and better man's material and spiritual needs. However, it is something completely different to overcome all things that deform life. Life is primarily deformed by fetishism, by proprietorship, by a senseless accumulation of things which rule a person and cripple him, instead of serving us, instead of gratifying our needs, instead of developing our personalities. We are resolutely opposed to such one-dimensional views on the understanding of the purpose of life.

The struggle waged by our people for national and social freedom and for building socialism, as well as our past and our present, have taught us -- and continue to teach us -- about the immense significance of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook for an active attitude in life and for the people's revolutionary way of thinking and acting. For every person, and for young people in particular, the mastering of this solely scientific world outlook represents an irreplaceable spiritual enrichment -- because, as a directive and method, it enables a person to orient himself in the complicated issues of social development, and it arms him to become an active coparticipant in revolutionary transformations. Without the mastery of the foundations of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, every young person of today must grope and be uncertain; he cannot be free and socially useful.

In stating this irreversible truth, we also proceed from our own experience, from our own knowledge that -- as we have already stressed -- it was Leninism that armed our party to rally the people for an act of uprising and to carry out revolutionary changes after the liberation. It is, above all, the objective needs of our times, and the tasks which we are resolving today and will be resolving tomorrow which urge us to master this doctrine and to follow it in life.

For us it is also a reliable guideline in understanding the vital issue of today -- the issue of war and peace. It helps us to recognize the causes of the current escalated tension in international relations and to find ways to overcome it. It is the most reactionary forces of imperialism, the supranational monopolies, which -- in their race for profits, counted in billions, and for world hegemony -- are pushing the U.S. Administration in a direction which makes it clearly orient itself toward confrontation and arbitrariness in international relations, toward a change in military equilibrium, toward acquiring supremacy. That is why they are stepping up the arms race and threatening nuclear war. That is why they are strangling and terrorizing the peoples who have liberated themselves and why they want to throw them again into slavish dependence. That is why they arrogantly declare whole regions to be in their sphere of vital interest. That is why they are transforming the countries of Western Europe into atomic hostages.

However, it is both natural and logical that the more aggressive the U.S. Government's policy becomes, the more resolutely the peoples oppose arbitrariness, diktat, and danger of war. The ranks of peace defenders are becoming increasingly powerful. Workers, the people of labor in the capitalist countries, are rising to resist atomic death. Both scientists and artists are saying "No;" and the realistically thinking politicians of the capitalist countries are also raising their voices.

Peace defenders, nations, all people of good will are connecting their hope and their faith that war can be prevented, above all with the Soviet Union, with its peace policy, with its unwavering and persevering struggle for peace, for understanding, for security. However, it is possible to rid mankind of the threat of an atomic war and of the danger of destruction only on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and of the firm norms of international relations, in the way Comrade Chernenko recently outlined. In this sense, the Soviet Union is submitting to the bourgeois governments quite specific proposals, including proposals against the militarization of outer space. An easing of tension, a halt in armament, the consolidation of security -- these are immediate aims of these proposals.

War must never again take place -- this is the resolve and the will with which the people of Slovakia went into their uprising. Forty years later the struggle for preserving peace also for the future generations is the only alternative to mankind's perdition -- it is the common task of all generations, and of the younger one in particular.

## BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK, USSR ENVOY MEET -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague today the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia, Voktor Lomakin. During their talk, they discussed issues of mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and topical issues of the current international situation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84 LD]

HAIL DAMAGES CROPS -- Heavy rain and hail that hit the North Moravian region recently damaged a total of 10,710 hectares of crops, of which 5,450 hectares were sugar beets, the rest potatoes, cereals, and corn. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 11 May 84 p 7 AU]

## HAEBER EXPLAINS SED PEACE PROGRAM TO SPD GROUP

LD061751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Volker Hauff, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group and member of the SPD Executive Committee, and the SPD Bundestag deputies accompanying him, Hans Beuchler and Franz Muenterfering.

Herbert Haeber explained to the FRG guests -- who are on a fact-finding visit concerning environmental protection in the GDR -- the SED peace program as set out at the seventh Central Committee session by Erich Honecker and reaffirmed at the eighth Central Committee meeting. He stressed the firm determination of the GDR to do all it could to achieve an improvement in the critical international situation and to avert the dangers of a nuclear world conflict, which are growing further with the continued deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG and in other Western European countries.

All the more important at present is the need for action to curb the arms race and achieve arms limitation and disarmament. This urgent task facing world politicians is, however, directly opposed by the latest NATO statements. Casual talk of peace cannot disguise the fact that the constructive and negotiable proposals of the Warsaw Pact states are being avoided while instead the intention of continuing the arms buildup is affirmed.

The FRG Government has to reply to the question of how it reconciles its unqualified assent to this with the declared intention of further developing its relations with the GDR and other socialist states in the spirit of a community of responsibility.

Herbert Haeber said that the wholly unrealistic proclamations coming from the FRG, which attack the political-territorial postwar order in Europe, can only provoke decisive rejection. In all treaties composing the European system of treaties, and also in the Helsinki Final Act, the recognition under international law of the territorial integrity of all states in Europe in their present borders is made the very basis of all further provisions.

Volker Hauff set forth the attitude of the SPD on issues relating to security, arms control, and disarmament. His party supports an active security partnership between the West and the East.

The meeting was attended by Gunter Rettner, deputy chief of the International Politics and Economics Department of the Central Committee of the SED. [post as received] Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, was also present.

## ANTIFASCISTS ASSOCIATION DELEGATION VISITS BONN

AU060802 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- A delegation of the central leadership of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters headed by its chairman, Otto Funke, ended a visit of several days to the FRG made at the invitation of the Presidium of the Association of Persecutees of the Nazi Regime [VVN] -- Association of Antifascists. In a communique both organizations condemned the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration which is directed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and which embraces the danger of a nuclear inferno.

They demand an immediate stop to the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG and other Western countries and the dismantlement of those already deployed in order to clear the way to negotiations. They protest against the rehabilitation of the SS Armed Forces units by the Federal Government and call for resolute measures against the growing neofascist activities. Both organizations adopted measures for further deepening fraternal cooperation.

FRG GOVERNMENT REPORT OBSTRUCTS YOUTH EXCHANGE

AU031608 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 30 May on page 2 carries a 400-word ADN dispatch from Bonn entitled "Federal Youth Ring of FRG Publishes Statement: Protest Against Machinations of the FRG Constitutional Protection Service Against Youth Exchange," which reports on a conference (place and date not given) of the FRG Federal Youth Ring with representatives of FRG travel agencies. The report says that after the conference a statement was published in which the FRG travel agencies express their deep concern about the fact that GDR youth travel groups are being mentioned in the constitutional protection report issued by the FRG Government. At the same time they refute the characterization of these youth group tours as subversive FDJ activities and voice the expectation that all the obstacles to a smooth continuation of youth travel and exchange will be eliminated. The report says that 66 group excursions from the GDR to the FRG were planned for 1984 and that 10 groups entered the FRG before the publication of the constitutional protection report. However, since 24 April 15 travel groups have canceled their trips, giving the report as the reason.

The Bonn dispatch concludes: "As ADN has learned, this announcement was handed to the DPA agency of the FRG as early as 25 May, but has not been made public.

HONECKER'S ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU051443 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the PLO I convey to you, dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee, and the entire Palestinian people the most cordial congratulations.

In its resolute struggle of 20 years against the aggressive and violent policy of the ruling circles of Israel, supported by imperialism, the PLO has proved to be a consistent defender of the interests and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and has gained worldwide respect. It has been and is the shining symbol of the unbroken will of resistance of the Palestinian people against all imperialist and Zionist attempts to prevent them from implementing their national rights.

I take this opportunity to assure you once again that the GDR will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and will do everything to develop and deepen the cooperation with the PLO as tested in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

Dear Comrade 'Arafat, accept my sincere wishes for health and personal well-being as well as for success in further increasing the military strength of the PLO, the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

WALDE ADDRESSES COTTBUS ARAB SOLIDARITY RALLY

LD061957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cattbus, 6 Jun (ADN) -- Approximately 1,500 people attended a rally today in the GDR Bezirk City of Cottbus to mark the week of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples, thus demonstrating their solidarity with the peace-loving and patriotic forces of the Arab states. Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executive Committee, stressed in his speech that the week of solidarity in the GDR has a good tradition. It is a special occasion to pledge firmly once again: The people of the GDR stand firmly and determinedly at the side of the struggle of the peoples for national and social liberation.

In the GDR at present, approximately 29,000 citizens from states in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and from national liberation movements are receiving professional training and higher education. In the Cottbus Bezirk, Arab and African citizens are gaining qualifications in the refining of lignite, the production of gas, the textile industry, and in the health service. The PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr Isam Kamil Salim, expressed the thanks of the Arab states, and particularly of the PLO, for the constant solidarity of the GDR and its citizens.

FISCHER, BANGLADESH COUNTERPART MEET FOR TALKS

Arms Race, Threats to Peace

LD062109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The peaceful settlement of existing conflicts, preventing their aggravation and the creation of areas of tension, has great significance for the preservation of peace. This was noted by the foreign ministers of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Oskar Fischer and A.R. Shamsud Doha, at talks on international and bilateral issues in Berlin today.

Oskar Fischer explained the policy of the GDR, which is directed at improving the international situation. He described the situation which has arisen from the deployment of new nuclear medium-range weapons in West Europe as dangerous, because it aggravates the arms race and tension. The many proposals of the Warsaw Pact states point to a constructive way toward solving complicated problems, toward arms limitation and disarmament. He stressed that the socialist states are not striving for military superiority. **But**, in the interests of ensuring world peace, they will never permit NATO to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact.

Shamsud Doha spoke about the foreign policy of Bangladesh, in which commitment to preserving world peace has high priority. He expressed the view that the Afro-Asian and Latin American states, as well as the Nonaligned Movement, are an important force in securing peace and international stability, especially in times of conflict.

The politicians agreed that the tense international situation is a serious threat to peace in the world. They stressed that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and spoke in favor of effective steps for averting the danger of nuclear war. The two foreign ministers also discussed the situation in Asia, the Middle East and other regions of the world. They spoke in favor of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and called for the fastest possible implementation of the planned UN conference on the Indian Ocean region in Colombo.

This afternoon the guest from Bangladesh honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden Memorial in Berlin.

## Berlin Dinner Toasts

LD062124 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1936 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The danger of nuclear confrontation threatens not only Europe but also other continents today. This was noted by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this evening in his toast at a dinner in honor of the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, A.R. Shamsud Doha. Implementation of the plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles would entail the annihilation of all life on our planet. "Hence we state categorically that for us, now and in the future, there is no more important question than preserving peace." The most rational thing would be, Oskar Fischer said, to return to the situation which existed prior to the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe. Then there would not only be no need for the countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact states, but also the equal basis for arms limitation negotiations would be restored.

The Nonaligned Movement's contribution to securing peace, a movement in which Bangladesh occupies a recognized place, is highly esteemed in the GDR.

The GDR unreservedly supports the demand of the nonaligned states for removal of the remnants of colonialism, of neocolonialism and racism, and for national sovereignity in peaceful development.

It shares the concern of the states bordering on or adjacent to the Indian Ocean littoral states about the growing militarization of this area, and the consequent dangers for peace and stability in the region and beyond. It supports the proposal of the nonaligned states that the Indian Ocean should be transformed into a zone of peace, and that the planned conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo should be convened as soon as possible.

A.R. Shamsud Doha pointed out that the success of his country's efforts in national development is crucially linked to the creation of favorable international conditions. Hence, Bangladesh has always consistently supported the promotion of world peace and international security and the development of close, friendly relations with other countries in the world. His country views with growing concern the continued aggravation of tensions, which endanger peace and security in the world.

Bangladesh supports implementation of the UN resolution on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Speaking of the connection between disarmament and development, A.R. Shamsud Doha said the colossal financial and other resources consumed by the arms race should be used to remove hunger, poverty, illiteracy, sickness, and malnutrition in the world. Hence, Bangladesh persists in its calls for total disarmament. His country has always opposed imperialism, colonialism, racism, and hegemonism in all their guises.

KIM IL-SONG VISIT: SPEECHES, OFFICIAL STATEMENT

## Honecker's 1 June Rally Speech

AU051313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2/3 Jun 84 pp 3-4

[Speech given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at DPRK-GDR Friendship Rally in Berlin on 1 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean comrades and friends, dear citizens of Berlin!

In this important era, an era of particular significance for the struggle for peace, we are most cordially greeting here in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, good friends and comrades in arms. (strong applause) Your visit, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, represents an outstanding climax in the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and peoples, which are based on traditional friendship and long-standing solidarity.

Great Respect for the Korean People's Achievements

In facing the considerable threat against mankind stemming from imperialism and its policy of confrontation it is very important to reaffirm our tested friendship once again in such an impressive manner as is happening today. (prolonged applause, cheers) This is how we contribute to the further consolidation of cooperation among the socialist countries. This will by all means exert a positive impact upon the present-day international situation. During recent days, you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, and the officials accompanying you, have been able to convince yourselves that the strong internationalist links with the fraternal Korean people are strongly implanted in the GDR people's thoughts and actions. The working people in our country greatly respect the Korean people's great achievements, as well as their selfless devotion to the prosperity of their fatherland. The GDR people appreciate you, esteemed comrade Kim Il-song, as a loyal friend and close comrade in arms. They see in you one of the most outstanding sons of the Korean people, who has devoted his entire life to the struggle for the liberation of his fatherland from colonial oppression, against the aggression of U.S. imperialism on the Korean peninsula, as well as to the construction of socialism in the DPRK. (prolonged and strong applause, cheers).

We are convinced that your visit will further consolidate the militant alliance between the SED and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the alliance between our states and peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. (strong applause)

Dear friends and comrades,

Since the foundation of our fraternally allied states, both of which -- in the east and the west -- are situated on the borderline between socialism and capitalism, the policy of both our states has been aimed at the guarantee of peace and security, as well as at the construction of a socialist society. We can ascertain with satisfaction that the consultations between our two party and government delegations, which were characterized by unanimity, have entirely proceeded in this spirit. (prolonged applause)

Main Trends of Cooperation Up To the Next Millenium Have Been Settled

The GDR and the DPRK will spare no efforts in the future also in contributing to the further consolidation of the strength and influence of socialism in the struggle for the peoples' peaceful future. We agree that in facing the aggressive policy of imperialism the struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace remains the most important task of our time. (prolonged and strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends,

Only a few minutes ago we signed the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the DPRK and the GDR. (very prolonged and stormy applause) This treaty will inaugurate a new stage of development in our relations. This treaty, which is based on the positive and rich experience of our bilateral relations, will determine the main trends of our cooperation up to the next millenium.

As a basic document of our friendship this treaty serves the further construction of the new, thoroughly humanitarian social system of socialism and communism in our countries, a society in which the roots of exploitation and war have been eliminated forever. At the same time, this treaty manifests the firm resolve of our peoples actively and indefatigably to strive for the guarantee of peace in Europe, in Asia, and throughout the world, to consolidate the cohesion of the socialist states and to support fully the unity of the peoples in their struggle for freedom and social progress. (prolonged and strong applause)

The Foundation of the DPRK Was a Historical Victory

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, on behalf of the GDR people, I can assure you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, and all Korean comrades and friends, that we will do everything within our power in order to implement the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty which we have just signed in the interest of peace and to the benefit of both our peoples. (very prolonged applause)

Dear friends and comrades!

The establishment of the DPRK in 1948 represented a decisive step forward toward the consolidation of the people's democratic achievements on the Korean peninsula. This was a historical victory of the long struggle, which was filled with sacrifices for national independence and social liberation. As part of the worldwide revolutionary process, which was decisively influenced by the victory of the Soviet Union and of its herioc people over Hitler's fascism, the establishment of the first people's democratic state on Korean soil has greatly contributed to the consolidation of socialism.

The stormy and successful development of this state, as well as the drastic changes which the Korean people implemented under the leadership of the workers class and of your party, headed by you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, were a thorn in the flesh of imperialism. The United States and its South Korean puppets unleashed a criminal war of aggression against the young, People's Government of the DPRK. In doing so the imperialists hoped to turn back the wheel of history. The entire Korean peninsula was supposed to become a base and stronghold of imperialism in the struggle against socialism and against the national liberation movement. In order to implement his goals the aggressor did not hesitate to consider the use of the atom bomb.

However, the heroic struggle waged by the Korean people and their glorious people's Army, supported by the Soviet Union, the PRC, and the other fraternal socialist countries foiled the plans of the aggressors. In 1953 they were forced to sign an armistice treaty. It is quite topical to recall these lessons of history today. (prolonged applause)

Eloquent Confirmation of the Superiority of Socialism

In those times the cowardly attack of U.S. imperialism against the peaceful Korean people evoked a powerful wave of solidarity among our people in the GDR. This was an example confirming the fact that proletarian internationalism has become deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of people in our country. This attitude was confirmed in the following years, as well, whenever newly liberated peoples or nations struggling for their freedom have been subjected to imperialist aggression and oppression. (strong applause) Immediately following the end of the war the Korean working people, under the leadership of their WPK, with indefatigable industry and enthusiasm began to restore their destroyed economy. At that time the aggressors claimed that the DPRK would be unable to overcome the heavy consequences of the war during this century. This prophesy, however, did not come true. Within a historically short period the people of Korea succeeded in restoring their country from the ruins of war.

They have created a stable and dynamically developing socialist state. In doing so the Korean people have been able to rely upon the fraternal assistance of the USSR, of the PRC, and of the other socialist countries. (strong applause)

Great successes have been achieved during the 36 years of the people's government. Housing shortages, starvation, and diseases, which reigned in the country before the liberation, have been eliminated. Considerable achievements have been attained in the education and health protection sectors. Today, thanks to the wise WPK policy the DPRK is a prosperous people's state with a speedily developing industry and efficient agriculture, with impressive cultural achievements. On the international scene your country is playing a respected role. These are historical achievements, indeed. They express the superiority of the socialist social system, they confirm the vital strength of Marxism-Leninism in practice. (strong applause)

The workers class, the cooperative peasants, as well as all working peple in the DPRK are achieving outstanding successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress. Full of enthusiasm and creative strength the fraternal Korean people are implementing the goals of the present 7-year plan period, as well as the national economic prospects mapped out for the future. All efforts are devoted to the further permanent improvement of material and cultural living standards along the path toward the full victory of socialism.

With all our hearts we congratulate the fraternal DPRK people on the tremendous positive changes in their lives which they have implemented since the establishment of their socialist state with so much industriousness, creative spirit, and energy. (strong applause) We, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, congratulate you most sincerely on these successes and we merge these congratulations with best wishes for further socialist construction on the Korean peninsula. (very prolonged applause)

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song!

Dear Korean friends and comrades!

Socialism has been solidly established on the German territory as well, in the native country of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. For as long as 35 years, since the establishment of the GDR, the fact has been convincingly confirmed that the foundation of the first German worker and peasant state was a decisive turning point in our people's history and in European history as a whole. (strong applause) Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of our people, frequently in hard class confrontation with imperialism, but relying on the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR has succeeded in developing as a politically stable, economically efficient, and internationally respected state. Our country is a reliable cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. (prolonged and strong applause)

The path toward the future has been clearly mapped out and defined by the 10th SED Congress. We are further shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR. The economic strategy of our party for the period of the eighties is of particular importance in this connection because the living standard of the working people can be further improved solely on the basis of growing production and increased efficiency in production. This is the focus of our national economc plan for 1984, at the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of which all activities in socialist competition are aimed.

In this context the chief goal, above all, is to further speed up scientific-technical progress, to even more increase the pace of labor productivity and to make the correlation between efforts and results of work more and more profitable.

On the whole, we are thus able to achieve a higher, new stage in the intensification of our national economy. We continue to cooperate with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the basis of our positive experience.

The Trend Devoted to the People's Benefit Continues

Our party is further pursuing its trend for a harmonious development of economic and social policy. The consolidation of the economic strength of socialism serves the people's well-being; we are firmly convinced of this fact. At the same time this economic strength represents an absolute prerequisite for our active contribution to the guarantee of a peaceful future for Europe and the entire world. (prolonged and strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends!

During our talks with the Korean comrades we have agreed that the confrontation and super-rearmament policy conducted by the aggressive circles of imperialism, by the United States in particular, are threatening the peoples' lives in an alarming manner. The international situation is further aggravated through the continued deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Any sensible person understands that the danger of a nuclear inferno is not reduced through new rounds of the arms race but on the contrary, is being aggravated. It is necessary to stop this vicious circle. The GDR, which is situated on the western border of socialism, on the borderline between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member-countries, is more than any other country interested in safeguarding universal peace.

NATO Is Striving To Pursue the Policy of Strength

If we consider, in this context, the most recent NATO declarations on East-West relations, it is really disappointing to hear how people belonging to the NATO bloc are trying, behind a smokescreen of peaceful assurances, to promote the war preparations of this bloc, and, in particular, those of the United States. Against the peoples' will, the NATO foreign ministers session has confirmed the policy of strength as regards the socialist countries. The declaration issued as a result of 3-days of consultations in Washington states that the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, including the FRG, will not be stopped, but will be pursued according to the established schedules. In addition to this the participants in the NATO session declared themselves in favor of a further consolidation of conventional armed forces belonging to the NATO member-countries.

We Miss the FRG Among Those NATO Member-States Which Have Expressed Reservations About Deployment

The United States is trying to destroy the balance of power by its deployment policy and has prevailed in the stands expressed in the NATO declaration as regards all questions of disarmament, including the Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm negotiations. Reservations have been expressed by Greece, Denmark, and Spain, but unfortunately the FRG is not among these countries. The reservations voiced by Greece, Denmark, and Spain are, above all, directed against those passages of the NATO document, concerning the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and against those passages which include anti-Soviet attacks.

It is not exactly proof of the frequently reiterated desire for detente, when item 7 of the aforementioned declaration supports the revanchist stand of the FRG as regards the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and the USSR against the very core of the European treaty system.

All this shows that, as it was expressed at the seventh session of the SED Central Committee, it is more than ever necessary today to struggle for the guarantee of worldwide peace. (strong applause) Today and for all the future we would like to stress that the GDR will be in the first ranks of those who take care that a nuclear inferno is prevented, that peace is ensured for our children and grandchildren. (prolonged and strong applause)

The Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the declaration of leading representatives of socialist countries adopted in Moscow represent constructive programs for the preservation of world peace. The GDR is supporting the implementation of this program with all its efforts, according to all its possibilities. We are fully supporting the USSR proposals on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals, on the limitation and reduction of armaments according to the principle of equality and equal security, as well as on the banning of chemical weapons.

I would like to point out the most recent appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries on signing an agreement between the Warsaw Pact and NATO organizations on the renunciation of the use of military strength and on maintaining peaceful relations between the two blocs. This is likely to represent a considerable step forward toward greater security. An agreement on both sides to reduce armament expenditures is likely to represent an important contribution to the efficient reduction of armed forces and armaments and to the guarantee of a balance of forces on an optimally low level.

The socialist countries' initiatives are likely to solve controversial problems in a peaceful manner, to stabilize peace and to ban the danger of a nuclear war disaster. Today it is more important than ever to unite and join the efforts of those forces which are sincerely striving for peace. Dear comrades, dear citizens of Berlin, nothing should be disregarded, everything should be done to consolidate international relations and to foil the concept of those in the United States and within NATO who are dreaming of a nuclear first strike, who are playing with fire likely to destroy mankind. (strong applause)

We consider the joint appeal of six outstanding heads of states and governments from four continents who stated that: "The race for a worldwide suicide would be stopped and brought back" as a courageous step in this direction. This step is likely to pave the road toward essential reductions in nuclear arms potentials by freezing nuclear armaments.

Thus, the GDR will continue to take advantage of every opportunity in order to conduct a dialogue with those political forces which are showing a realistic approach to these issues, which are obeying their common sense and which are in favor of peace, disarmament, of a return to detente, in favor of good neighborly relations, and cooperation among peoples. In the very first hour of the establishment of our socialist state we solemnly declared that peace is the supreme goal of our policy and we are acting in accordance with this statement. (strong applause) In addition to this we will guarantee with all our efforts that never again is a war unleashed from the German territory. (prolonged and strong applause)

I would like precisely on today's occasion to express our opinion that the DPRK, as the outpost of socialism in the East, is supporting the initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other Warsaw Pact member-states for freedom and detente.

Asia, where nearly half of the earth's population lives, is of great importance in the struggle of our epoch for peace and social progress.

According to the ideas of the Reagan administration, Asia should be assigned a similar role as Western Europe; namely, to be a basis for a nuclear first strike, far away from U.S. territory. This, however, would inevitably result in a devastating counter-blow. The attempt of U.S. imperialism to include this continent and the Pacific area in the U.S. policy of confrontation and super-rearmament represents a serious danger for the peoples living on that continent, and for world peace as a whole. Therefore, the proposals of the USSR, of the DPRK, of the Mongolian People's Republic, and of the socialist states in Indochina, as well as of other countries on that continent, aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia, are extremely topical. They open the opportunity to develop all forms of peaceful cooperation and to win the support of further states for the consolidation and stabilization of the international atmosphere, as well as for the reduction and elimination of existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts.

The GDR Is Fully Supporting the DPRK Initiative

We fully support the appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, which demands that the nuclear warheads of the United States should be withdrawn from South Korea and that the further development of South Korea as a forward base of American nuclear weapons be prevented. (strong applause) We strongly support the Korean people in their struggle for the immediate and full withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and for a peaceful, democratic reunification of this country without any interference from abroad. We welcome the initiatives of the DPRK launched on 10 January 1984 demanding tripartite negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea for a transformation of the Armistice Treaty of 1953 into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States as well as for signing a nonaggression declaration between the DPRK and South Korea, We are in solidarity with the patriots of South Korea who are waging a just and selfless struggle. (prolonged applause) Our meeting **here** in Berlin, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, once more confirmed that the GDR and the DPRK are reliable friends and loyal comrades in arms in the struggle for socialism and peace. In this spirit we will even more closely develop our cooperation to the benefit of both our peoples and make it even more fruitful. Dear Korean comrades and friends, we wish with all our hearts further successes in your country's socialist construction. (prolonged, strong applause)

Long live our joint cause of peace and socialism! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism! Long live the WPK, headed by our friend, comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK! Long live the indestructible friendship and close cooperation between the SED and the WPK, between the GDR and the DPRK! (The participants in the friendship rally rise from their seats with stormy, very prolonged applause and cheers in honor of the representatives of the two parties and peoples.)

Comparison of Treaty

East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0213 GMT on 2 June transmits the text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR, which was signed in Berlin on 1 June. The ADN version has been compared with the KCNA version, published in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages E 4 - 5, revealing the following difference:

Page E 4, paragraph five (Article 2), line two, reads in ADN version ...and cooperation between the trade union, youth, and womens' organizations, as well as other organizations, are strengthened. (changing wording)

## Comparison of Honecker Toast

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2/3 June on page 4 carries the approximately 900-word toast given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a banquet given by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, in honor of Erich Honecker in the State Council building in Berlin on 1 June. The East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version has been compared with the KCNA version, published in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages E 6-7, revealing the following variations:

Page E 6, paragraph one, line one, reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND:

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean comrades and friends:

Permit me to cordially thank you for the invitation to this friendly reception, for the words of high respect with which you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song described the achievements of our people, the revolutionary elan, and the creativity of the GDR working people.

Visiting our country.... (replacing first three paragraphs)

Page E 7, paragraph six, line one, reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: ...people fine success.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to:

-- the firm militant community between the SED and the WPK, the inseparable friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the DPRK;

-- new great successes of our common cause of peace and socialism;

-- your personal well-being, dear Comrade Kim Il-song;

-- the well-being of all Korean comrades present here. (replacing last paragraph)

## Farewell in Berlin

AU051034 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN/ND) The party and state delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song was cordially seen off from Berlin on Saturday morning [3 June] by its host Erich Honecker and continued its trip with a visit to Dresden.

After an honorary formation of the National People's Army had marched past the two representatives, thus ending the military ceremony. Kim Il-song bade farewell to the following members of the SED party and state leadership, the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, and Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the State Council; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss, and Herbert Eiz; other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the State Council, as well as other prominent figures of the parties united in the National Front and mass organizations. Also present was Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, commandant of Berlin. Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR, was also present at the farewell ceremony for the DPRK delegation.

SED Approves Results

LD062039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 6 Jun 84

["Statement on the Visit by the Party and State Delegation of the DPRK" ----ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have received the report on the official friendship visit to the GDR by a party and state delegation from the DPRK, led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committeee and president of the DPRK, 29 May-4 June, and have fully approved the results.

The results of the visit were marked by the high responsibility of both states for securing and preserving peace in the world. In the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK and in the negotiations, the unflinching will of the two states and peoples was affirmed to work with all their strength to defeat the confrontation and arms buildup policy of the United States and its allies, and to free mankind from the menace of thermonuclear annihilation, the statement says.

It was noted with gratitude that Kim Il-song expressed his total support for the Prague and Moscow proposals of the socialist states, for the countermeasures to the deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe and for the GDR's peace policy. It was stressed again that the GDR stands firmly and in solidarity at the side of the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for unification of the country by peaceful means, the joint statement further notes.

The DPRK's proposal of trilateral negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea on transforming the cease-fire agreement of 1953 into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and on the conclusion of a statement on the nonuse of force by the DPRK and South Korea is fully supported by the GDR.

HONECKER, CUBAN OFFICIAL SUPPORT PEACE PROPOSALS

LD061254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1119 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin 6 June (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, expressed their concern at a meeting in Berlin on Wednesday at the increasing aggravation of the international situation. It was being aggravated in a worrying manner by the policy of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, which included fanning regional sources of conflict.

The two sides stressed their full support for the proposals for securing world peace and preventing a nuclear inferno presented by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The SED and Cuban Communist Party supported all efforts aimed at mobilizing and bringing together all forces to defeat the policy of confrontation and arms buildup by the United States and NATO and bring out a change for the better in world political developments.

STOPH RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF COAL INDUSTRY

AU031557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Boris Bratchenko, USSR minister of coal industry. The partners in the talk expressed the determination to increasingly work for the policy of peace of the Warsaw Pact states and to even more closely and effectively develop the bilateral relations of the two fraternally allied countries in accordance with the fundamental agreements concluded at the official friendship visit of a GDR party and state delegation to the USSR in May 1983.

During the meeting Willi Stoph and Boris Bratchenko stressed the importance of the further expansion of the coal industry for the stable fulfillment of the demand for raw materials and fuel. They termed this an important contribution to the dynamic development of the performance and the increase of the efficiency of the national economies of the two countries.

Cooperation in the fields of science and technology for the intensification of the production, rational utilization, and higher refinement of coal is of particular importance. Here the efficient use of microelectronics and computer technology as well as the rational development of auxiliary and supplementary processes in open pit mining and coal refinement facilities is of particular interest.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy. Also present was USSR Embassy counselor Nikolay Baturin.

HOFFMANN REVIEWS MILITARY POLICY AT COLLEGE

LD052224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 5 June 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister for national defense, spoke today at the SED Central Committee Karl-Marx Party College about current problems concerning SED military policy. He spoke of the growth of the political and economic power of socialism and the increase of its importance in the struggle for peace. This, above all, is due to the Soviet Union and the result of the deepening cooperation in the socialist community. Also the course of the offensive peace commitment, of the continuation of the political dialogue by the SED Central Committee showed noticeable results.

Army General Hoffmann condemned the aggressive course of the Reagan administration and its NATO partners, its confrontation policy, the new round of the arms race it started, and the stationing of new American nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, by which means it wants to destroy the approximate military-strategic balance of forces. This will not succeed. The Soviet party and state leadership had repeatedly stated that it would not permit any superiority by the other side over the USSR and its allies. This is the aim of the countermeasures by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states.

KESSLER ON FIGHTING POWER, COMBAT READINESS

AU031455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The decisions of the Eighth Session of the SED Central Committee and the tasks resulting from these decisions for the National People's Army [NVA], the border troops, and for civil defense were Wednesday [30 May] the subject of a conference of the Collegium of the National Defense Ministry. It was headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense. Also participating were members of the Secretariat of the Main Political Adminstration of the NVA, as well as leading generals and admirals.

Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, referred in his speech to the successful balance sheet which the eighth Central Committee session was able to complete as a result of the struggle for securing peace and for creatively implementing the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. The offensively oriented peace program, explained by Erich Honecker at the seventh Central Committee session, has also set off multifaceted initiatives in the NVA, the GDR border troops, and in civil defense in order to accomplish the class assignment of the the 10th SED Congress in the 35th year of the existence of the Repulic with high results in political and combat training.

The speaker described the increase in fighting power and combat readiness achieved in the first half of the training year as eloquent evidence that the party organizations have been succeeded, after the onset of the missile deployment in Western Europe, in familiarizing Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees with the new situation, in spawning activities everywhere and in developing creative vigor. Proof of this are the good and excellent training results and the exemplary readiness for action and achievement of the Army members, side by side with their comrades in arms at joint command, staff, and troop exercises such as "FRIENDSHIP 84" and "South 84" at which it was proved under complicated conditions that the Army components and NVA branches and services are handling their combat, reconnaissance, troop control, and technical security equipment in a masterly manner.

To do precisely now everything possible for peace -- this implies for the people's soldiers the further deepening of the proven class and arms alliance with the combat-tested Armed Forces of the USSR and other fraternal armies and, shoulder to shoulder with them, maintaining military strategical equilibrium and safeguarding a high level of defense readiness at all times. The experiences of the best are teaching us that the quality and effectiveness of political and combat training are first and foremost determined by continuity, by strict yardsticks in daily training, and by the struggle for the greatest possible increase in performance in literally each training hour.

The Eight Session of the SED Central Committee has imparted new incentives to the mass movement in the Armed Forces and helps to shape the GDR's jubilee year into the most successful year in the struggle for high fighting strength and combat-readiness, Colonel General Kessler stated

SECRET COMPARTMENTS OF T-72 TANK DESCRIBED

AU051025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2/3 Jun 84 p 13

[W.K. report: "Secret Compartments' of the Tank: Features of the T-72 Tank That Cannot be Detected at First Sight"]

[Text] Tanks all seem to be the same.

At close sight, however, it turns out that the hull and turret of the various types are shaped differently. In addition, a combat vehicle has equipment parts, projections, or bins which often are typical only of a specific model.

Towing hooks and a towing cable are located on the flat bow of the T-72 tank. On both sides of the hull skirts are attached which hide from sight the small return rollers, and hence only the medium-sized tread rollers are visible. The skirts are made of rubber and are intended for protection against antitank weapons. "Secret Bins" have been installed behind the chain covers -- containers in which spare parts, tools, or other accessories can be stored.

Two 200-liter fuel drums are located in the rear. A thick plank or a salvage beam is located underneath which can be used to free the 41-ton combat vehicle by its own power. The beam can be clamped with steel cables crosswise under both tracks so that the tank with its own weight drives the wood into the ground like a starting block and can push itself ahead. Towing hooks on the rear also make it possible to use the combat vehicle as a tractor.

A dozer blade is mounted under the hull. With this equipment the crew is able in 12 to 20 minutes -- depending on soil conditions -- to erect a protective wall of 10 by 4.5 by 1.2 meters (54 cubic meters of soil) for their combat vehicle.

The infrared searchlights on the turret are intended for the first gunner and commander. With these they are able to identify enemy military technical equipment, positions, and vehicles at night and fight them with the 125 mm smooth bore gun and the 7.62 mm machinegun coupled with it.

The 12.7 mm machinegun, which is mainly intended to combat low-flying planes and helicopters, is located on the right side of the turret. Seven smokeshell launchers are mounted on each side of the turret which can make the tank "invisible" in a short time.

[The report includes three photographs, one showing T-72 tanks participating in a Berlin parade on 7 October 1983, another details of the smokeshell launchers; and the third a rubber skirt]

FELFE ADDRESSES PEASANTS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

AU031505 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 28 May on page 3 carries a 2,600-word report on the address given by Werner Felfe, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Seventh Central Delegates Conference of the Peasants Mutual Aid Association in Schwerin on 26 May. According to the report, Felfe praised the achievements made in the 35 years of the GDR's existence and the deliberations of the eighth Central Committee meeting. He then dealt with the role of the peasants association in the development of the first worker-peasant state and stressed the respect which the GDR pays to the peasant's work.

The report continues by quoting Felfe on the international situation: "Together with the Soviet Union, the community of socialist states, and all forces struggling for peace, we direct our efforts toward ensuring that mankind is preserved from the danger of a nuclear inferno." He continues, "the socialist community has both the good will and a realistic concept for real negotiations and a decrease in military and political confrontation."

According to the paper Felfe stressed that "the increase of the yields for grain, potatoes, sugar beets, fodder, and grassland is the most decisive question for us" and that a yield of 4.51 metric tons of grain units per hectare of agricultural land must be achieved in 1984 and 4.6 in 1985. Felfe then dealt with the importance of having concrete measures and aims for working programs everywhere, the significance of irrigation, the production of fodder from domestic resources, and the importance of science and technology for agriculture.

According to the report, the member of the Politburo then dealt with the work of the peasants association in the villages to organize good living and working conditions as well as good political work, and praised the initiatives of local organizations and the work of peasants' trade cooperatives as partners of the people.

GOETTING ADDRESSES CDU PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD052054 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The Presidium of the CDU Main Executive Committee assured today in Berlin that the Christian Democrats would pledge their alliance to the socialist state with further good achievements in the popular movement to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. A new important impetus for this, Party Chairman Gerald Goetting said, has been provided by the latest SED Central Committee meeting. Together with the social forces united in the National Front, the CDU helped toward making this year the most successful so far in the country's history. The CDU gratefully welcomes the latest sociopolitical measures for large families and elderly people. They demonstrate that good work benefitted everyone. It was assessed that there is increased understanding in the party that the struggle for a secure peace is closely linked with the realization of the economic tasks. The CDU is active on behalf of society as a whole. As a result of Christian ethics, the CDU sees it as its responsibility to work for the good of society and a lasting peace.

DECREE: PREFERENTIAL-TERM LOANS TO YOUNG COUPLES

AU060715 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 84 p 3

["Third Decree on the Granting of Loans at Preferential Terms to Young Married Couples"]

[Text] In implementation of the joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers on measures to improve the working and living conditions of families with three or more children issued on 17 May 1984, in accordance with the FDGB Federal Executive Committee and in amendment of the decree of 10 May 1972 on the granting of loans at preferential terms to young married couples (Law Register Vol II, p 316) in the version of the second ordinance of 21 July 1981, (Law Register Vol I, No 24, p 297), the following is decreed:

Section I

Section V, Paragraph 3, is to read as follows: (3) The release from payments at the birth of the first and second child will be effected within the pay-off periods stipulated by this decree -- at the latest 8 years after the raising of the loan -- on presentation of the birth or adoption certificate to the savings bank. A release of payments will be granted in any case on the birth of a third child -- even after the lapse of the pay-off periods stipulated by this decree. This provision also applies to releases from repayments of loans for children who have been adopted.

Section II

(1) This decree goes into effect on 1 June 1984.

(2) Young married couples who have not been granted a release from payment for the third child until the validation of this decree because the deadline of 8 years was exceeded will receive the release from payment retroactively upon their request.

Berlin, 24 May 1984; the GDR Council of Ministers; signed W. Stoph, chairman; signed Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank.

HAGER REPORT TO SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU011430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 3-7

[Report by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at Eighth SED Central Committee Plenum in East Berlin on 24 May]

[Text] Comrades: Upon the call by the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the GDR, a call that was published 21 January 1984, the GDR is convincingly proceeding along the road of a politically stable, economically efficient, and culturally elevated country. The proof that the creation of the GDR marked a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe is an impressive fact. Along with the establishment of the worker and peasant power and with the irrevocable victory of socialism on German soil a strong bulwark of peace and socialism was erected in the heart of Europe. The call enjoyed great response on the part of the people. Its extensive propagation contributes to further deepening the understanding of the basic questions of the creation, the coming into being, and the development of our socialist GDR.

The most important domestic political event since the seventh Central Committee plenum was the 6 May election to the kreis assemblies, the city assemblies, the city borough assemblies, and to the local council. Those elections were a powerful vote of confidence by our citizens for the candidates of the National Front. The percentage of voters was the highest in the history of the GDR and the election results the best in the local elections since 1974. This shows the firm link between the GDR citizens and their socialist state, which also characterized this year's May Day parade. This proves the adherence by all classes and social strata to our party's policy aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace and it proves the people's trust in the SED Central Committee and its general secretary and the chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker.

I.

With Determination and Energy for Peace

Comrades, in the period covered by this report, the Politburo performed extensive work to firmly implement the 10th party congress decisions in the interntional field as well. With resolution and energy we pursued in the past months the path that was decided upon at the seventh plenum of our party's Central Committee. In the wake of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other NATO countries in Western Europe more than ever the problem was posed to do all we can for peace and saving the world from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. This forward-looking and mobilizing direction has been confirmed by facts. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party, has been full of initiative and has been untiring in his activity in the service of peace, for which the Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and GDR citizens, expresses heartfelt thanks.

The guidelines set forth by the seventh Central Committee plenum and aimed at an offensive commitment to peace and at the continuation of the political dialogue, the main aim of which is to explain the peace-oriented policy promoted by the Warsaw Pact countries, enjoys the full support of the GDR people. They rightly view it as further proof that peace and socialism are indivisible, that the socialist countries will never cease to make an effort to seek constructive solutions to complicated international issues. The military countermeasures required following the NATO missiles deployment have met with understanding and support.

In response to our country's peace policy, great achievements were scored within the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. One can state that the workling people's support for our peace policy has to an increasing extent become an impetus for great achievements in order to strengthen our worker and peasant state. They understand very well the close connection between further building the developed socialist society, and particularly fulfilling the economic tasks, and the struggle to safeguard peace.

In this struggle, two basic obligations arise for us: to secure the preservation of the military-strategic balance and the defense-readiness of our socialist coalition side by side with the Soviet Union and its glorious Army, and with the other Warsaw Pact countries and armies, as well as to direct our coordinated peace policy and cooperation among the fraternal parties in our countries toward winning over and merging all forces whose aim it is to politically defeat confrontation and the U.S. and NATO arms buildup policy in order to bring about a change for the better in international developments.

To contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community of states and to achieving their unity and cohesion, is and will be the main guideline in our party's foreign policy in the struggle for peace.

The fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community is a basic precondition for the further successful development of our socialist German state. As Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the Berlin district delegates conference, what we have achieved and everything we aim at is firmly based on the militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU and on the friendship between the GDR and the USSR.

The Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers paid tribute to the life and activity of our unforgotten Comrade Yuriy Andropov for his efforts to strengthen and consolidate the socialist community, to secure world peace, and to strengthen the fraternal alliance between our parties and states.

Our party's conviction that this unshakable militant alliance will continue to be proven in the joint struggle for implementing the communist ideals, for achieving peace and detente, and against the danger of a nuclear inferno unleashed by imperialism, was expressed by Erich Honecker in a congratulatory cable on the occasion of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A meeting, which took place in a warm, fraternal atmosphere in Moscow on 14 February, was held between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and the leaders of the party and state delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. The leading party representatives unanimously expressed their determination to strengthen the solidarity of the fraternal socialist countries.

As early as at the seventh Central Committee plenum we stated that with the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons by the United States in Western Europe, a new stage in the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation aimed at military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries, had begun. The development that has taken place since then clearly shows that the unrestrained deployment policy has increased the dangers for peace. By deploying its missiles, the U.S. Administration has undermined the Geneva negotiations. Despite demagogic avowals of peace, it has hampered new agreements on arms limitation and disarmament and has violated and undermined existing agreements and accords. In its fervent arms buildup, it does not neglect a single military sphere. It is stepping up the production of new chemical weapons and extends the arms buildup to ever new areas. Now, even space is to be included in the buildup.

In the interest of peace, NATO must not be allowed to gain military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact. We believe that the approximate military-strategic balance that has been achieved through great efforts, especially through efforts by the Soviet people, is of decisive importance for peace and security in the world.

We advocate the preservation of a balance at an ever lower level, the dismantling and ultimately the elimination of all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons. More weapons do not ensure greater security. That is and remains our conviction. The dismantling of Pershing II and cruise missiles would create the possibility for us to reverse the countermeasures we have taken. A prerequisite for the resumption of negotiations on the reduction of nuclear missiles is the readiness by the United States to halt the deployment of further missiles and to remove those already deployed.

The socialist community has both goodwill and a realistic strategy for genuine negotiations and for the reduction of military and political confrontation.

At the meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' committee in Budapest in April, it was once again reasserted that the proposals in the Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries of 5 January 1983 and in the Moscow Declaration of the leaders of socialist countries of 28 June last year, remain fully valid.

With profound conviction, our party and our people support the position held by the Soviet Union as outlined in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko on 2 March, in his PRAVDA interview of 9 April, and at the meeting with workers of the Moscow "Hammer and Sickle" Plant on 29 April, and on other occasions. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness for a dialogue and for active cooperation with those governments and organizations that want to honestly and constructively work for peace.

The proposals of our defense alliance on agreeing on norms for relations between nuclear powers, on removing chemical weapons from the European Continent and the offer for negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures were significant milestones of collective socialist peace policy.

In their urgent appeal to the NATO states, published 8 May, the Warsaw Pact member-countries once again stressed how important the conclusion of a treaty between the two alliance systems on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations would be for an improvement in the world situation.

The GDR is in solidarity with all the states and forces in the world that suport the USSR's proposal for a treaty on banning the militarization of space, on the use of force in space and from space against the earth.

We unwaveringly support the application of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the return to detente. Efforts for genuine measures to lessen the danger of war, to build confidence and bring about disarmament on the only possible basis of equality and equal security determine also the stance taken by the GDR at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This conference offers the opportunity to reduce military confrontation, the danger of a nuclear inferno, and to make international relations predictable once again.

The GDR actively contributes to the promotion and implementation of the socialist peace policy coordinated within the Warsaw Pact.

The GDR thus fulfills its responsibility which derives from its position at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and from the historic duty to do all it can to ensure that never again will war emerge from German soil. Despite basically different positions on other questions, the GDR is prepared to cooperate, in the struggle to secure mankind's survival -- this decisive question of our times -- within a broad coalition of reason with all political forces interested in preserving peace. It is in this spirit that we responded to the appeal of the Socialist International to the heads of signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. In his answer to the chairman, Willy Brandt, and the other representatives of the Socialist International, Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed the Warsaw Pact countries' constructive proposals and once again expressed his willingness to continue the exchange of views with the parties represented in the Socialist International to jointly seek opportunities and means to safeguard peace in the world.

In an interview given to the French magazine REVOLUTION, Comrade Erich Honecker stated that, in view of the complicated international situation, the development of fruitful relations of peaceful coexistence constitutes especially today an important factor for stability, continuity, and predictability.

The importance of Erich Honecker's meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau in Berlin at the beginning of the current year went beyond the bilateral framework. The political dialogue at the highest level between states of differing social systems which, moreover, belong to opposing military blocs, confirmed the possibility for serious and constructive talks under most aggravated circumstances, and the need to seek a common language in trying to preserve world peace beyond everything that divides us.

During Comrade Erich Honecker's meeting with Malta's president, Mrs Agatha Barbara, the sides also stressed their determination to make use of all available means to prevent a nuclear inferno and to clear the path to detente. The talks between the general secretary of our party Central Committee and other leading politicians, with influential representatives of industry and of social forces from capitalist countries served the same aim. Of the numerous activities carried out by Politburo members and candidate members aiming in the same direction, I want to mention here only the exchange of views between Comrade Hermann Axen and the U.S. undersecretary of state, Richard R. Burt, during the latter's stay in the GDR.

In the period covered by this report, the GDR cultural center was opened in Paris and the French cultural center in Berlin. On this occasion, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received by the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson by Comrade Erich Honecker. During those meetings, the two sides stressed the elevated stage of relations and the constantly developing economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation.

To deepen cooperation between countries and to contribute to safeguarding peace was also the focus of talks with parliamentary delegations and groups of deputies from Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, and a delegation of the SPD group in the FRG Bundestag, which had been guests of the GDR People's Chamber.

The Main Issue of Relations with the FRG Is Safeguarding Peace

In his letter to the federal chancellor of the FRG, Helmut Kohl, dated 17 February 1984, as well as during his meeting with Kohl in Moscow, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that safeguarding and consolidating peace, particularly in view of the sharpened international situation, was more than ever before a paramount question.

This is especially true of the two German states and their relations. When common responsibility or security partnership are in question, then this means today first and foremost what both states are doing actively to improve the situation that was brought about by the deployment.

If the deployment plans continue to be implemented, then the opposite of what the FRG Government has repeatedly announced -- under the motto "creating peace with fewer and fewer weapons" -- as its objective, is going to happen. The deployment of the Pershing II achieved only one goal: now there are more missiles in Europe. However, more security does not exist. On the contrary, the situation has become more dangerous, particularly for the FRG citizens whose fatherland is being turned into a launching pad for nuclear first-strike weapons.

The GDR has at all times met its obligation to do all it can so that never again will a war emerge from German soil. However, as far as the FRG is concerned, the picture looks different. We advocate an immediate halt to missile deployment, a return to the situation prior to the deployment and, in this connection, we advocate the lifting of the countermeasures on our part. However, deployment continues in the FRG. Meantime, one can hear in political circles that one can no longer do without new nuclear missiles.

We are for an agreed renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. Bonn, however, supports the refusal by the United States to conclude such an agreement.

We are for the conclusion, as soon as possible, of an agreement on the ban of the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical mass destruction weapons. However, the FRG more than any other NATO country outside the United States is crammed with chemical warfare equipment.

We are for banning the militarization of outer space. However, there are voices in the FRG that play down the lunatic plans of the United States, although FRG politicians admit that these plans send shivers down their spine.

Together with our allies, we have proposed an early start to negotiations on the conclusions of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Official Bonn prevaricates.

Thus, as far as the FRG is concerned there is a considerable deficit to be noted in the actual promotion of peace, arms limitation and disarmament. Those who like to philosophize on give and take ought to bear in mind this record and bury everything that is being announced from soapboxes about the "open German question," and the "continuation of the German Reich within the 1937 borders." They should keep away from areas which lie beyond what can claim to be responsible politics.

In the past few months, the GDR has greatly contributed to securing peace. Through many and varied activities within bilateral relations, it has demonstrated its goodwill and has made it clear that it is serious about its duty for peace and that, in the struggle for peace and security on our continent, it will continue to attach great importance to relations between the two German states.

This also marked the extensive exchange of views carried out in this period by the general secretary of the Central Committee and by members of the Politburo and of the Council of Ministers with representatives from the FRG. The key questions discussed were securing peace, the need for responsible action to improve the international situation, and questions of further developing relations between the GDR and the FRG.

The existing system of treaties is and remains a solid basis for the development of peaceful relations -- that is, the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG according to which both sides are dutybound to respect the independence and autonomy of the other state as regards its domestic and foreign affairs.

Justified demands by the GDR are still waiting to be met. These include the establishment of the course of the Elbe border; the closing down of the central records office in Salzgitter [dealing with inter-German border incidents], and especially the recognition of GDR citizenship. Meanwhile, political circles in the FRG are discussing what procedures to take from now on. This discussion is to be welcomed for, all in all, it makes the untenability of former objections clear.

In discussions with representatives of the West Berlin Senate, the GDR has repeatedly pointed out that the strict observation and total application of the quadripartite agreement is of decisive importance for developing positive relations between West Berlin and the GDR. On various occasions recently this has not been taken into consideration by the West Berlin Senate. Thus, at recent meetings between the GDR representative and the West Berlin Senate representative, the GDR representative had to express his displeasure about recent statements made by the Mayor of West Berlin in the United States. When West Berlin is linked to the lie about an alleged "threat from the East" -- a lie which must inevitably lead to an aggravation of the international situation -- then this can only be viewed as support for the U.S. confrontation policy. This is neither in keeping with responsibility for the peaceful development of Europe nor with ensuring the vital interests of West Berlin.

In view of the contribution the GDR has made for years to detente, especially to the conclusion of those treaties that are advantageous for West Berlin in particular, one has to ask the question whether the statements are not deliberately intended to bring about a worsening of the situation. The same question also arises in connection with the demand made repeatedly and on a large scale recently for a change in the existing borders, a demand that is directed both against existing realities and against the treaties that have been concluded. Such activities as have been noted particularly in the last few weeks, can only lead to a deadlock, to blocking the possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation, and to the destruction of what has been achieved in this area.

Comrades! The consistent policy of peace, disarmament, and detente promoted by the GDR, together with the other socialist countries, is proving its effectiveness and is accorded international approval. DKP Chairman Comrade Herbert Mies expressed great respect for this policy at the Seventh DKP Congress. He advocated the continuation of the political dialogue, particularly with FRG politicians. Notable SPD representatives welcomed the fact that the GDR has taken a positive stance on the proposals for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, as proposed by Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme. Chairman of the Rhineland/Palatinate DGB, Lehlbach, said that Comrade Erich Honecker's letter in reply to his own letter on banning chemical weapons was pleasing and encouraging. A great number of letters have been received by the Central Committee and Comrade Erich Honecker personally from citizens of Western countries in which they support our state's resourceful actions.

In the conflict with the confrontation and arms buildup policy promoted by imperialism, we attach great importance to the peace movement. With the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe, the U.S. Administration and the other reactionary NATO forces have not succeeded in overrunning the mass movement for peace and disarmament and in paralyzing it in the long run. The overwhelming majority of the peace movement continues to struggle against the U.S. missiles even more forcefully, because the danger has become greater. This year more than 1.5 million peace supporters -- 600,000 in the FRG alone -- participated in the traditional Easter marches in many capitalist countries.

Undoubtedly, it was necessary for the peace movement to draw its own conclusions from the changed situation brought about by the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles. The consensus reached by different forces includes first and foremost the demand for stopping and reversing the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles. Thus, developments clearly prove that all those factors that led to the creation of the peace movement continue to be active and have intensified.

Fraternal Relations of Friendship, Cooperation, and Solidarity

In the period covered by this report, the Politburo attached great importance to further deepening fraternal relations with the other socialist countries.

The meeting between the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, and the MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, Comrade Janos Kadar, in November last year, once again proved the identical views held by the SED and the MSZMP on basic questions of our time. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the SED and MSZMP and between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are developing positively. This serves the interests of the two peoples, the preservation of peace, and also contributes to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist community.

The official friendly visit paid by the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph, to Hungary in March this year served the same goal. During that visit the two sides discussed the further cooperation tasks, especially in the economic field, of the two countries. The high level of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR and the fruitful cooperation at all levels of the political, economic, and cultural fields were once again noted during the meeting between the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph, and the CSSR Government chief Comrade Lubomir Strougal in Berlin in December 1983. This close cooperation constitutes our two countries' contribution to the active struggle for securing peace, for arms limitation, and for disarmament.

To implement the understandings concluded by Comrade Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski during the visit by a GDR party and state delegation in People's Poland in August last year, a comprehensive program on cooperation between the two Central Committees, bezirk leaderships and provincial committees, and between numerous social organizations was worked out. An obvious intensification of relations is to be noted in relations in all areas.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, met in Moscow last February to have a comradely exchange of views on international issues and on the development of bilateral relations. The fraternal friendship and solidarity cooperation between the GDR and socialist Cuba, and Cuba's role as lighthouse for freedom in America were stressed by Comrade Erich Honecker in an interview to the Cuban news agency. In this interview, he hailed the victory of the Cuban revolution, the 25th anniversary of which was celebrated by the Cuban people on 1 January, as an important historic event in the life of the Latin American peoples which had stirred new hopes and confidence in those countries' masses who are still being oppressed and exploited.

The fraternal relations with the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and with People's Republic of Kampuchea have been successfully developed further.

We want to reiterate our firm solidarity with the fraternal countries of Indochina and support their strivings to achieve a lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia through dialogue and cooperation among all countries in that area, to reject any outside interference, and to focus efforts on solving the countries' urgent problems as was expressed at the latest conference of foreign ministers in Vientiane.

In keeping with the principled line of the 10th party congress, in the period covered by this report, we also promoted the further normalization and development of relations with the PRC. We welcome the positive steps taken in the past 2 years in relations between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the PRC, and we wish to contribute to the continuation of that trend. Normal relations on a mutually acceptable basis, which are not detrimental to third parties, can contribute to defending peace and advancing socialism, particularly in view of the situation in the world. We follow with keen interest the efforts made by the Chinese people to meet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with new achievements.

The Politburo attaches great importance to the meeting of the secretaries in charge of international and ideological questions of the communist and workers parties in socialist countries held in Moscow on 9 December 1983. This meeting discussed the international situation created by the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and tasks of the political, information, and propaganda activity.

The close relations of friendly, truly equal, and mutually advantageous cooperation between our Republic and countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have also proved their continuity and strength in the period covered by this report. Through their resolute efforts to prevent a nuclear world war and to achieve peaceful international relations on the basis of equal rights, the overwhelming majority of those countries show a high degree of responsibility for an improvement in the international situation. They do not want to be a plaything for imperialist interests or willing victims for economic exploitation. The fighters for peace, for social progress, and real independence on those continents, the forces that are fighting against all varieties of colonialism and racism know that one can always depend on the GDR's active solidarity.

Examples of increasing aggressiveness in the policy of the current U.S. Administration are the use of force against the peoples of Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador, brutal intervention involving the use of weapons in Lebanon, and support for the apartheid regime in South Africa. This return to gunboat policy threatens the peoples and the system of international relations. At the same time, however, this awakens and mobilizes strong counterforces and increases friction between the imperialist rivals themselves. The peoples and states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America show that neither threats nor demagogy can make them renounce their rights and interests.

In the Middle East, the imperialist policy of separate solutions has been a fiasco. Direct U.S. military intervention in that area has further sharpened the situation and increased the dangers resulting from this for the interests of the peoples in the Middle East, and for world peace. What is at stake now, is to put a complete halt to Israeli aggression and U.S. intervention in the Middle East.

In agreement with the great majority of states, the GDR advocates an international Middle East conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Our solidarity is on the side of those countries and forces in the Arab area that oppose the imperialist machinations and Israeli aggression and that reject blackmail and military pressure. In this context, we highly value Syria's consistent stance.

We share with all anti-imperialist forces deep anxiety at the continuation of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. In our opinion the war, which costs both countries great human losses and causes both of them great material damage, should be ended as soon as possible. For, imperialism is the only beneficiary of this conflict.

Under the conditions of the continuing aggressive and destabilizing policy promoted by the South African racist regime, which finds support in particular from the U.S. Administration, the independent states in southern Africa make great efforts for peace and security in that area. The GDR supports all steps by the African countries aimed at securing peaceful development in that area, independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and at further strengthening cooperation among the states and national liberation movements.

On the basis of fraternal relations between the SED and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and in keeping with the concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation, we will continue to develop the proven and trustful cooperation and support the peoples of Mozambique and Angola in their struggle. The GDR sides with all independent African states in the south of the continent, with the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in their struggle against imperialism and racism, and for the establishment of a life in peace, security, and independence.

The talks Comrade Erich Honecker had during his stay in Moscow in February this year with the Frelimo chairman and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, and with the member of the national leadership of Nicaragua's FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, served the further development of fraternal cooperation and the strengthening of relations with the national liberation forces. During the meeting between Erich Honecker and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which took place in Moscow as well, the sides once again stressed our party's solidarity support for the national liberation struggle waged by the Palestinian people under PLO leadership.

In the spirit of the International Scientific Karl-Marx Conference of April last year, our party continued efforts to further develop relations with the communist and workers parties, with revolutionary vanguards, with national revolutionaries and liberation movements, and with socialist and social-democratic parties.

The exchange of delegations and experiences between the SED Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee and the central committees of the other fraternal parties of the socialist countries has continued according to plan and in a proven manner. Meetings were held between Politburo members and leading comrades from the MSZMP, PZPR, CPCZ, and the BCP. Ever since the Seventh Plenum of the SED Central Committee, our party has sent 19 delegations on visits to fraternal parties in socialist countries and received 27 delegations for consultations and exchanges of experience.

Of special importance for deepening relations with fraternal parties in capitalist countries were the meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, with Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general, with Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, with Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, and with Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina. Those meetings were of great importance for continuing the struggle against the arms buildup and confrontation policy promoted by the United States and by NATO, and against the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe in particular.

An SED Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Egon Krenz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, participated in the Seventh DKP Congress held in Nuremberg from 6-8 January 1984. Proceeding from the changed situation and in accordance with its motto "Peace must win! -- now most of all: jobs instead of missiles," the party congress decided on the next tasks devolving on the communists in the FRG. The DKP is the most consistent political force in the struggle against the imperialist arms buildup, the mass unemployment brought about by the economic crisis of capitalism, against social cuts, and for political and social rights of the working people in the FRG. The SED Central Committee delegation expressed the great empathy and combat solidarity of the GDR communists and people with the communists in the FRG who have always proven themselves in history as a resolute peace force.

SED Central Committee delegations also participated in the party congresses of the Portuguese, Spanish, Austrian, Luxembourg, and Norwegian Communist Parties. A delegation was sent to the Communist Unity Congress in Spain. SED study delegations were the guests of the Communist Parties of Finland and Greece while such study delegations of the Portuguese and Danish Communist Parties, and of the Paris Federation of the PCF and of the CESPE [Center for International Social and Political Studies] Gramsci Foundation of the PCI visited the GDR.

In the period covered by this report, our party paid great attention to further developing relations with the communist and friendly parties and movements in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

In February 1984, Comrade Erich Honecker received the member of the executive committee of the commission for organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) and deputy general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Fisseha Desta. This meeting reflected the close, friendly relations between the SED and the COPWE and between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

At our party's invitation, the general secretaries of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal, of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, and the chairman of the Independent Congress Party of Madagascar, visited the GDR. The SED also received delegations of the Communist Parties from Chile, Uruguay, and Israel, of the Palestinian Communist Party, of Nicaragua's FSLN, and of the Congolese Labor Party. The ensuing talks between members of our party leadership and those delegations focused on current international issues and on questions regarding the deepening of bilateral relations. A number of 15 study delegations of parties in those areas visited the GDR and we sent 5 delegations on such visits.

Since the Seventh Central Committee Plenum we have made further efforts to develop and cultivate contacts and relations with socialist and social-democratic parties. This is in keeping with our basic position as expressed by Comrade Erich Honecker at the Karl Marx International Scientific Conference, when he said that "different views, which exist in one respect or another, are no hindrance in taking joint action concerning such questions as peace, social progress, and the vital interests of mankind."

The participation by SED delegations in the congresses of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), of the PSI, and in the national convention of the Indian National Congress (I), and the meetings and talks with the general secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, Clodomiro Almeyda, with representatives of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden, of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico, as well as the joint colloquium held by our party's scientists and the "Emile Vandervelde" Institute of the Flemish Socialist Party on "Arms Race-Crisis-War" were aimed at the stated goal of making an active contribution so that the different forces will join efforts and progress in the struggle for peace.

II.

The Course of the Main Task in Its Unity of Economic and Social Policy Is Being Successfully Continued

Comrades, in the period under review, the work of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee was mainly aimed at taking the necessary measures for the required increase in national economic performance in order to also successfully continue the tested course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy in the future. Here the Politburo based its work on the fact that a new phase of implementing the economic strategy decided by the 10th SED Congress has started. In accordance with that, great attention was devoted to giving the process of intensification a comprehensive character, to creating stable foundations for its development on a long-term basis, and to achieving greater efficiency through new technologies and new products. For this the orientations that Comrade Erich Honecker gave at the seventh meeting of the Central Committee and the Berlin Bezirk delegates conference of the SED show the way.

This policy aimed at the benefit of the people, the further strengthening of socialism, and the securing of peace has initiated great initiatives in all classes and strata of our people. They are marked by the efforts to make the 35th year one of the most successful in the history of the GDR. Everywhere in our country, outstanding contributions are being made to the positive balance which we can achieve in the 35th year of the GDR.

This includes the obligations undertaken as a result of the seminar with the general directors of the combines and party organizations of the SED Central Committee and the achievements of the over 3 million working people of the industrial combines, the construction sector, the transportation and communications sector. Being aware that political stability, economic dynamism, and continuous continuation of the unity of economic and social policy are of decisive importance for the contribution of our country toward securing peace, they want to achieve the thus far greatest results in the 35th year of the GDR. Proceeding from the honorable fulfillment of the commitments undertaken for 1983, they have assumed the obligation in their letter to Comrade Erich Honecker to overfulfill the planned increase of the labor productivity by 1 percent this year. This creates the prerequisite to produce products worth M3 billion above the targets of the 1984 National Economic Plan for the supply of the people, the national economy, and for export.

Because of a comprehensive improvement of the expenditure-result ratio, they also want to increase net production by nearly M1.4 billion, and profit by M555 million above the plan targets as a contribution to increasing the national income and undercutting the planned costs by half a billion marks. This and many other commitments and performances in the socialist competition led by the trade unions, as the initiatives of the FDJ and the citizens in the "Join In!" competition, are an expression of the great strength of our socialist democracy and our socialist planned economy.

The Central Committee expresses thanks to all working people of our country for their creative and outstanding achievements.

In the period under review, the Politburo has regularly dealt with the implementation of the tasks of the 1984 National Economic Plan. It has taken all the necessary steps to even more successfully continue the continuous and dynamic growth of performance in the national economy of the past years.

The Politburo can note that the first 4 months of this year are characterized by an increasing growth and higher efficiency of the economy. In important fields a significant lead in plan fulfillment has been achieved.

At the end of April, the increase of the produced national income was 5 percent. The considerably increased net production of industry is decisive for this important national economic result. It increased by 7.8 percent and thus it essentially has surpassed the growth of the industrial goods production of 4.3 percent. This development is an expression of the growing intensification of the reproduction process. The performance increase was above all achieved by an accelerated growth of labor productivity. It has increased in industry by 6.9 percent.

This development of the first 4 months again confirms that over a longer period of time it is possible to considerably increase national income and production and to reduce production expenditure in new orders at the same time.

At the seventh Central Committee meeting, it was stressed that it is necessary everywhere to guarantee the inseparable unity of the struggle for increasing labor productivity, a high quality of the products, reducing costs, and achieving a profit. Good progress was made in this direction during the past 4 months. In industry a reduction in costs of 2.6 percent was achieved.

In all these results, the increasingly positive effect of the measures decided by our party on behalf of the 10th SED Congress for further improving the management, planning, and economic cost accounting is reflected. As a firm element of the new phase of our party's economic strategy, they have contributed to even more strongly promoting the creative actions of millions of working people in accordance with the new requirements of comprehensive intensification and to the ability to react more flexibly to changes in demand at home and abroad.

The combines that have fulfilled the main indices of performance evaluation with good results include:

Riesa tube combine

Sonderhausen potash combine

Schwarza "Wilhelm Pieck" Chemical Fibre Combine

Hennigsdorf "Hans Beimler" LEW Combine

Leipzig TAKRAF Heavy Machine Construction Combine

Karl-Marx-Stadt cotton combine

Loessnitz clothing combine

The plan for industrial goods production in industry was fulfilled by 101.2 percent by the end of April. Thus products worth M1.7 billion beyond the plan targets were made available for the supply of the people and the national economy as well as for export.

Since the beginning of the year, the working people in the coal and energy economy have mined 5.4 million tons of raw lignite and 527,000 tons of sifted coal as well as have produced 285,000 tons of briquettes above the plan targets. Concerning the overburden a lead in plan fulfillment of 25.5 million cubic meters was achieved. These achievements have helped to reliably guarantee the supply of the people and the economy with energy and coal.

In all other fields of industry as well, including the bezirk-administered combines, an important contribution to increasing production, labor productivity, and efficiency was made. The working people of the construction sector had fulfilled the production targets by 101.2 percent by the end of April. Net production increased by 7.5 percent and was thus overfulfilled at M153 million. Labor productivity increased by 7.4 percent. Costs were reduced M81 million above plan targets.

In the first 4 months, the transportation sector fulfilled the transportation demands of the national economy. The measures for transferring the transports from road to rail and the rationalization of the transportation processes were successfully continued. About 2.7 million tons of goods more than in the same period of last year were transported by the railroads and on inland waterways. The reduction of the goods transportation on roads by 7 percent further contributed to reducing fuel consumption. The specific transportation expenditure in the national economy was further reduced though production increased.

To further rationalize the goods transportation, the Central Committee Secretariat adopted measures for developing container and pallet transportation. They are aimed at rationalizing handling operations, reducing transportation times, and thus accelerating the circulation of goods. At the same time, this will contribute to reducing the expenditure for packing and decisively cutting the transportation losses.

The cooperative peasants and workers in the agriculture and foodstuffs industry have made a significant contribution to the positive overall balance in the first 4 months of this year. The plan for the state procurement of slaughter animals was overfulfilled by 9900 tons. The increase compared with last year is 11.0 percent. Concerning milk, the lead in plan fulfillment is 171,000 tons and the growth 7.3 percent. Concerning eggs, the plan was overfulfilled by 39 million pieces. The working people in the forestry sector made available 3.5 million solid cubic meters of timber. This is about 275,000 cubic meters more than provided by the plan for the end of April.

The Central Committee Secretariat has decided measures for increasing the flexibility and capacity of reaction of the delivery enterprises to newly developing demand requirements as well as for organizing rational cooperation relations. The main thing is to reduce the order and delivery times and thus to more promptly and flexibly react to changes in demand on domestic and foreign markets.

The Politburo instructs the bezirk and kreis managements and the basic organizations of our party to devote great attention to these questions in their party control concerning the implementation of the national economic plan.

In accordance with a joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the FDGB National Executive Committee outstanding performances of the working people in the socialist competition will be honored by awarding 250 honorary banners and high state orders like the Karl Marx Order, the honorary title "Hero of Labor", the Patriotic Order of Merit, and the order "Banner of Labor" on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Enterprises, institutions and plants, working people, and work collectives from the industry, transportation, communications, and construction sectors, the trade sector, the agricultural producer cooperatives, the agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs industry, from institutions, and institutes of the science, culture, public education, and health sectors, as well as units and groups of units of the GDR armed organs will be honored. We are convinced that this decision will initiate further impulses for high performances.

The Sociopolitical Program Is Being Successfully Implemented

The successes in the economy have made it possible to improve the working and living conditions for the citizens in our country considerably.

The further implementation of the housing construction program on schedule as the main core of our party's social policy testifies to the continuous continuation of the tested course of the main task.

A special culmination point was the handing over of the 2,000,000th newly built or modernized apartment since 1971 to a worker's family in the Berlin modernization development in Arkona Square by Comrade Erich Honecker in February this year. Thus, it was once again reaffirmed how firmly our party stands by its word to solve the housing question in the GDR as a social problem by 1990.

Two million apartments -- that means better living conditions for about 6 million citizens. From 1971 to 1983, about M210 billion were used for building, modernizing, preserving, and maintaining apartments. This is an outstanding economic and social performance of our worker-peasant power.

As a result of the seminar of our party's Central Committee with the general directors of the combines and party organizers of the Central Committee, the working people of the construction sector have undertaken the commitment to produce an additional net production of M230 million this year. This will contribute to building or modernizing for the first time 200,000 apartments in 1 year.

By the end of April this year, 63,983 apartments had been built of modernized, including the community facilities that go together with that. That is 3,853 apartments more than provided by the plan. Thus, living conditions were improved for another 190,000 citizens. It is particularly pleasing that the plan targets for handing over facilities for taking care of and educating children were fulfilled and overfulfilled. In the past 4 months, 2,748 places in day nurseries, 6,112 places in kindergartens, and 591 classes were handed over.

In accordance with the tasks of the seventh Central Committee meeting in the period under review, efforts were increasingly directed at implementing qualitatively new features of the housing construction program, particularly on modernizing and preserving existing buildings by increasing performances. Thus, the plan targets for repairs on apartments were overfulfilled and compared to the past year an increase of 17.7 percent was achieved. As before, the main thing is that the party and state organs, in particular in the bezirks, kreise, and cities pay particular attention to the performance increase in this sector. This also applies to modernization, expansion, and the preservation of community facilities, including those for better health care for the citizens.

Of great political importance is the further expedient development of the capital of our country, Berlin. The Politburo has adopted further measures for this. They provide for setting up an additional 20,000 new apartments in the 1985-86 period, developing the Friedrichstrasse as the most attractive shopping street and renovating other areas of our capital. Many activities and valuable initiatives were initiated with the support of the responsible actions of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership. Here the youth in the "FDJ Berlin initiative" has undertaken an exemplary commitment in the socialist competition in order to essentially overfulfill the plan targets already in preparing for the National Youth Festival.

It is becoming more and more obvious that it is beneficial to solve demanding construction tasks in our capital with the entire strength of our Republic. This clearly serves the universal strengthening of our socialist homeland and the benefit of its people.

The opening of the new Friedrichstadt Palace is a visible expression of this. The striving of all collectives participating in construction works in the capital for exemplary achievements will be essentially promoted by the efficient political-ideological work of the party organizations, the trade unions, the FDJ, the Association of Architects, and the Chamber of Technology.

Dear comrades, at the initiative of the Politburo and in consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, a joint resolution of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers on measures for improving the working and living conditions for families with three and more children was published on 17 May 1984. As shown by the individual measures, it is aimed at further improving the social and material conditions of these families and at providing a number of those measures that to date were only available for families with many children and single citizens with three children for the approximately 124,000 families with three children.

In implementing the SED program and the 10th SED Congress decisions, the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers stipulated measures for further increasing minimum pensions and other pensions in a joint resolution of 22 May 1984. This became possible thanks to the performances of the working people in the socialist competition for fulfilling the national economic plans.

The pension increases are aimed at further increasing the living standard and the social security of the senior citizens, the veterans of labor, and the activists of the first hour. The measures will go into effect on 1 December 1984 or 1 December 1985. For these pension increases, M1.2 billion will be applied from the GDR budget per year.

The response to the publication of these two resolutions shows the pleasure and approval with which they have been met among the population. Many working people express the view that these resolutions testify to the social security and safety in our socialist society, to the concern for the well-being of the people.

Closely linked with the performance increase in the economy, the net personal earnings of the people had increased by 3.3 percent by the end of April. The retail trade turnover had increased by 5.3 percent over the same period. Here retail trade turnover for industrial goods, with an increase to 106.7 percent, rose more swiftly than the turnover for foodstuffs and beverages, which increased to 104.0 percent.

The supply of the people with basic foodstuffs was guaranteed on a stable basis. This also applies to the offer of children's clothing. A wide range was available in the youth fashion sector and for the youth consecration.

The following turnover development was observed for important groups of industrial goods:

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| Shoes and leather goods | 105.0 percent |
| Fabrics, ready-made clothing, and knitwear | 105.3 percent |
| Furniture, cultural items, sport goods | 103.3 percent |
| Technology and vehicles | 115.7 percent |
| Household chemical products | 103.3 percent |

The increase in consumer goods production is particularly noteworthy. At the end of April, the supply of finished products for the people was 6.5 percent higher than last year. In implementing the resolutions of the seventh meeting, the main thing is to further increase the production of new high-quality consumer goods which are in accordance with the demands of the people and export markets, and to produce them with new technologies and materials so that they produce good profits. Inseparably linked with the renewal of the production range is the need to produce consumer goods in sufficient amounts from the very beginning. For this the degree of innovation is of great importance here.

The Politburo stresses that any combine and any enterprise only fully meets its responsibility if products in demand are developed without delay, are introduced into production, and offered in sufficient quantity for the people and for export.

The Politburo highly assesses the commitments undertaken by the working people in the combines in this spirit. They have undertaken the commitment to make available consumer goods worth M1 billion in addition to the 1984 plan targets.

In this connection, we again reaffirm the view that the production of such high-quality consumer goods as are distinguished by solid quality, high efficiency, low material, energy and repair costs, and last but not least attractive design, are a decisive factor for further progress in the supply of the people and in exports. Here the use of domestic raw materials and industrial materials is of even greater importance. For this the performance comparison between the combines, enterprises, bezirks, kreise, and cities must be carried out even more efficiently in the interest of developing all reserves. This is a fundamental demand on the work of all leaders in the state and the economy as well as on the work of the bezirk and kreis leaderships of our party and every party organization, particularly in the production sectors of the national economy and in trade.

In connection with questions of supply, the Politburo and the Council of Ministers have adopted measures for further increasing the performance capacity of cooperative and private small business enterprises, retailers, and innkeepers, in the interest of increasing repair services, services, and supply services for the population. The measures aim at making the cooperative and private craftsmen, the retailers, and innkeepers materially interested in fully exhausting the available possibilities of increasing performance.

To Considerably Increase the Contribution of Science and Technology to the Performance Increase in the National Economy

In the Politburo's consultations, measures to considerably increase the scientific-technological progress and its economic utilization were given great attention. By the end of April, 267 tasks of the national plan for science and technology were implemented on schedule and another 34 ahead of schedule -- that means 32 percent of the tasks planned for 1984. The fact that 90 percent of the implemented introduction tasks are top performances speaks in favor of the growing creative achievements of the working people in research and development.

In accordance with the tasks of the seventh Central Committee meeting, the main thing is to everywhere consistently direct our country's intellectual and material potential at achieving greater efficiency through new technologies and new products. In this spirit, the main thing in further implementing the National Economic Plan for 1984 and for the coming years is to organize a constant process of production innovation.

At present, nearly one fifth of the production program is updated every year in our industry.

The performance comparison between the combines shows that here we can make greater progress within the shortest time. Thus, a great number of combines, among them such important ones as the Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine, the Rostock shipbuilding combine, the IFA Utility Vehicle Combine, and the Schwerin leather goods combine, have set themselves for 1984 the aim of achieving rates of innovation of between 30 and 50 percent. Here it is not simply new products that are concerned, but such as represent recent scientific-technological standards and thus have a high utility value and at same time make possible a good profit.

The Politburo has instructed that the experiences of the combines that are doing exemplary work in this field be comprehensively utilized. These experiences state that good results in the scientific-technological work considerably depend on a thorough preparation of new research and development tasks. Careful tests and balancing of the decisions which products and technological processes best meet the prospective requirements of the market and the development of performance, are decisive for high economic results in research and development.

This above all requires fundamental knowledge that includes the foreseeable development of world market conditions, the requirements and wishes of the users, and the future national economic efficiency requirements. This also involves bold new ideas and far-reaching technological tasks and solutions being even more in the center of the attention of the leaders and party organizations.

Another fundamental experience of advanced combines is to ensure the unity of product development and modernization of technology already with the setting of the scientific-technological task. Only in this way can higher utility properties of new products be achieved while at the same time the expenditure of material, energy, and costs is reduced.

It is a dictate of national economic common sense to utilize the working time saved through scientific-technological progress by good labor organization and continuous production with great economic efficiency. The most rational development of the manufacturing processes, including the auxiliary and supplementary processes, must ensure that work proceeds continuously, without interruption, and with high efficiency.

Results of the Struggle for Developing the Production Profile on the Way of Comprehensive Socialist Intensification

In the period under review, proceeding from the fundamental orientations of Comrade Erich Honecker at the seventh Central Committee meeting, essential steps for working out the fundamental strategic development directions of the structure of the GDR national economy were taken. They aim at continuing the successful course of the GDR as a modern industrialized country with a highly developed agriculture in close cooperation with the USSR by better utilizing our raw material base, more fully utilizing the existing modern production capacities and based on the high technical ability and the production experiences of the working people.

Consistent work was done on the further increase of the production of domestic raw materials and industrial materials and their highest possible refinement.

In connection with the preparation of the 1985 National Economic Plan and the further work on the basic directions of development through 1990, the Politburo has instructed the ministers and the general directors of the combines to work out concrete refinement concepts both for this year and for the 1985-90 period. These concepts will help us in opening up new economic reserves in significant orders of magnitude for the further increase in national economic performance.

Results of the Work in Further Increasing Investment Efficiency

Thus far, planned projects were put into operation and made effective on a short-term basis to a considerable extent because of the qualified management of the investment activity in the 35th year of the GDR. The average realization time of investments in the processing industry was reduced by about 50 percent compared to the past years, thanks to the concentrated use of basic assets for rationalization projects.

Altogether M13.3 billion worth of investments for completing the national economy's material-technological base on schedule and for continuing the social policy were realized by the end of April. This means a 27 percent fulfillment of the plan.

In accordance with the decisions of the Politburo, the investments are consistently used for rationalization in order to make better use of what already exists. Entire production phases and sectors are being increasingly modernized, and thus the production technology is gradually being put onto a higher level. The about 34,000 industrial robots that were in operation at the end of April 1984 have an essential share in that.

Proceeding from the seventh meeting of the Central Committee, further possibilities for a new rationalization wave were developed. It was begun to more closely link rationalization with the introduction of new technologies. This makes it possible to increase labor productivity, release working people for other urgent national economic tasks, improve the working people's working and living conditions, and at the same time produce new products or organize production on the basis of new raw materials and industrial materials.

With the construction of means of rationalization, the combines and enterprises have a sound base for fulfilling this important task for the national economy. In the past year in industry, nearly one-fourth of the investments on equipment could be realized as a result of this potential. In evaluating the seventh Central Committee meeting, quite a few combines and enterprises have set themselves the task of considerably expanding their own construction of rationalization means. By the end of April, performances in this sector rose by nearly 30 percent. This is considerable acceleration of the growth rate. Analysis of the best results in this field clearly shows which factors determine the rate and level of the construction of rationalization means. Above all it is a good scientific-technological lead for the production of the rationalization means, then the concentration of the production of highly-productive equipment that is specific to the individual combines with the aim of thoroughly rationalizing complex technological processes both by utilizing the existing machines in the spirit of modernization and by the broad application of the latest technological achievements like robot technology and microelectonics.

Then the Politburo stresses that the great possibilities of the Schwedt initiative should be even more purposefully used. The main thing is to obtain working people for shift work, the construction of rationalization means, and consumer goods production by saving work places.

Results in Solving Foreign Economic Tasks

The Politburo regularly dealt with fundamental tasks of deepening the socialist economic integration and trade with the countries of the nonsocialist economic area. Here the preparation and the implementation of the Leipzig Spring Fair takes an important place. In the 35th year of the GDR it was an internationally outstanding economic-political event with far-reaching political attraction. It convincingly demonstrated the performance strength of the GDR economy and reflected the high international esteem of our country.

Once again it became obvious that the fraternal and universally developing relations between the GDR and USSR are marked by great dynamism also in the field of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Important impetuses for the further deepening of socialist economic integration with other socialist state emanated from Leipzig fair. At the same time, the fair was to develop economic relations with a large number of developing countries. Progress was also made concerning the further development of trade with capitalist industrialized countries.

The traditional tour of the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and other members of the party and state leadership, in the course of which fruitful constructive talks were held at the exhibition stands of 52 countries, met with an internationally extraordinary response and increased the recognition of Leipzig fair. Representatives of the governments and economy of numerous countries expressed their high appreciation of the GDR as an economic and trading partner that is marked by a great performance strength and respected for reliability over many years. They stressed their great interest in developing economic relations with the GDR.

During the visit to the collective stand of the USSR, the joint interest in further universally developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation as a stable basis of the fraternal relations between the two countries was stressed. In this connection, the Politburo can inform the Central Committee that in the period under review, intensive work was done concerning the measures agreed with the USSR as a result of the official friendship visit by the party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to Moscow in May 1983. The more than 190 current government and ministerial agreements express the whole variety and long-term conception of our cooperation. This is a decisive basis for the constantly increasing foreign trade turnover with the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee Secretariat has decided on the tasks of party control in the field of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries for 1984. They were handed over to the bezirk leaderships of our party.

In the period under review, the Politburo dealt with the results of the negotiations on concluding the protocols on the mutual goods deliveries with the USSR and the other socialist countries in 1984. It was able to note that in this year as well the mutual goods exchange will dynamically develop.

By the end of April, an increase to 122 percent was achieved in exports to the USSR compared with the past year. With M572 million, the plan has been overfulfilled. Exports to the other socialist countries increased by the end of April to 110 percent.

The strengthening of the fraternal cooperation with the states of the socialist community is a top priority task for our party. In accordance with that, in the period under review, the Politburo has intensively dealt with constructively preparing the economic meeting of the CEMA member countries on the highest level in June.

1984 Must Become a Year of Highest Yields in Agriculture

In agriculture as well, the process of qualitative economic changes was successfully continued. The results in implementing the economic strategy confirm for us the correctness of the path taken and convey valuable experiences.

The positive results of the plan fulfillment demonstrate the close connection between economic growth and universal strengthening of the LPG, the deepening of the cooperation and social development in our villages. Also in the future, the complex political management of these development processes will be the task of each bezirk and kreis leadership of the party.

At the accountability report election assemblies of the party organizations and at the kreis and bezirk delegates conferences, the determination was stressed to make 1984 the year of the highest yields and performances to date. With a yield of 4.51 tons of grain units per hectare of agricultural land, the result of the past year is to be surpassed by 5.9 percent. At annual main assemblies and staff assemblies of the LPG, horticultural producer cooperatives, state farms, and cooperative institutions, the cooperative peasants and workers have adopted concrete targets and measures for that in their competition programs.

On the basis of the decisions of the Central Committee Secretariat, the prerequisites for high yields have been created with the spring cultivation and the maintenance work thus far carried out at the most favorable dates from an agricultural-technical point of view and in good quality on the planned areas. The main thing now is to do everything laid down in the concepts for a maximum yield and thus to have a good harvest coming up and brought in with as few losses as possible. Root crops and above all sugar beets must be given particular attention. A main concern must be to make fodder available in quantity and quality for the reliable domestic supply in every production cooperation. Finally, the economic result in every cooperative, in every production cooperative, depends on the good utilization of every individual square meter of agricultural land, the improvement of fertility, and the conscientious implementation of all the measures that determine yield.

The decision of the Politburo to guarantee increasing and stable yields by broad development of local water reserves with as little expenditure as possible resulted in many initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers. By 30 April, 124,050 hectares of irrigated area were created. The cooperative peasants and workers, above all in the intercooperative construction organizations and melioration cooperatives, have experienced considerable support from the workers of many industrial enterprises and staff members of the water management sector. The initiatives of the FDJ in their "Irrigation" youth project must be highly respected.

At the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat, there was a central meeting with leading cadres and tested practical workers for the intercooperative construction organizations and melioration cooperatives as well as state enterprises of the agricultural and melioration construction sector. In a letter to the SED Central Committee general secretary, the participants of this meeting undertook the commitment to hand over 300,000 hectares of irrigated area this year.

Valuable activities emanated from this meeting to efficiently support the LPG's, horticultural producer cooperatives, and state farms in rationalization and modernization, of stables in particular, in saving material and energy, in processing agricultural products and in developing the villages, and above all the housing construction in the countryside. It conveyed useful experiences on which ways will be successful for an intensification in agriculture based on the saving of basic assets.

The orientation of the seventh Central Committee session, particularly in the address of Comrade Erich Honecker on further deepening cooperation, was met with a broad positive response among the cooperative peasants and workers of our socialist agriculture.

The results in agriculture after the seventh meeting demonstrate that cooperation increasingly proves a key for developing reserves. Everywhere it is directed at increasing efficiency.

Today one can say that the fundamental orientation of the seventh Central Committee meeting fully stands its test for all production cooperation.

The inclusion of the social development processes in the country into our party's economic strategy as well as the gradual taking over of economic management functions by the production cooperation councils, while the independence of the LPG and state farms is guaranteed, are in accordance with the domination of the cooperative production and release the potentials of the class of the cooperative peasants for an increase in performance.

The expansion of cooperative democracy and close connection of the cooperative peasants and workers with their villages are being promoted. At the same time, they are the prerequisites for the driving forces resulting from the socialist property.

On 1 January 1984, the agricultural price reform became effective. The Politburo accepted a report on the effects of the agricultural price reform on the reproduction process of the socialist agricultural enterprises after confirming the enterprise plans for 1984. The planned effects of the agricultural price reform have already taken effect in the first months of this year. The expenditure-result ratio is essentially more favorable. Nearly all LPG and state farms are expecting profits.

With the agricultural price reform, the performance indices own product, net product, cost accounting, and profit become the decisive yardsticks of economic management. They promote the development of agricultural production and the most rational use of material and energy. Clever calculation and management pay off much more in the new cost-profit relations than in the past. Thus, it is again confirmed that the agricultural price reform is one of the most far-reaching political and economic measures in the history of our agriculture.

At the same time, it created important prerequisties for improving the management, planning, and economic cost accounting to implement our party's economic strategy in socialist agriculture and to further deepen the cooperation relations. The individual production will be further promoted.

Proceeding from the level achieved in the fulfillment of the 1984 National Economic Plan in socialist agriculture, the work of the party and state leaderships must now be directed at expanding the existing progress.

This requires that the great readiness and the initiative of the cooperative peasants and workers be even better directed to the decisive factors of intensification.

The punctual and conscientious implementation of all works in the fields and in the stables forms an important basis for this. The progress in improving soil fertility in 1983, in particular in organic manuring and the cultivation of leguminous crops, must be further improved.

Production and efficiency reserves can be developed by limiting differences in the yields and performances between fields and stables that can be compared with each other. Exchanges of experiences and performance comparisons should be developed even more intensively. Here the best results are to be taken as a basis for one's own work everywhere.

On 2 May 1984 the Peasants Mutual Aid Association [VDGB] presented a report before the Politburo on the successful conclusion of elections to local, kreis, and bezirk executive committees, and on preparations for the central delegations conference of that organization.

In implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress of the GDR, the VDGB has developed into a socialist mass organization of cooperative peasants and cooperative gardners. In this process, it was effectively supported by our party leadership. A number of 420,000 members are currently organized within 7,364 local groups.

The tenor and progress of the VDGB elections were supported by the firm confidence of the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardners in the policy promoted by the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. The VDGB members pledged to prepare for the 35th anniversary of our Republic in a dignified manner by setting themselves ambitious tasks within socialist competition. The rural trade cooperatives of the VDGB are increasingly better organizing product supplies for the house, yard, and garden, and services for village residents. This also serves the further progress of private production, which is so important for the national economy.

Through the sustained activity performed by VDGB local organizations, social life in many villages has gained in substance and intensity. In keeping with its traditions, it helps organize an interesting political mass activity. the VDGB views such tasks as its very own concern, tasks that are aimed at making life in villages more attractive and more beautiful, and which help increase agricultural production and organize it more effectively. This is true both for developing work and living conditions and for the cultural life in our villages.

The Central Committee Secretariat has concerned itself with the holding of elections in the Union of Small Gardners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders [VKSK], which are to take place from 12 October 1984 to 3 February 1985. Through its gardening and small animal-raising activity, required by 1.2 million of its members regarding a meaingful organization of their leisure time and their vacations, the VKSK is making an increasingly greater contribution to implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The union members greatly contribute to securing supplies such as high quality foodstuffs, fruit, vegetables, white meat, and honey for the people.

The importance of private production for the national economy is reflected in its share in the state supplies of animal products. Thus, its share in the first quarter of 1984 totaled 16.9 percent of slaughtered animals; 22.8 percent of slaughtered poultry and rabbits; and 39 percent of chicken eggs. We expect the party leadership to continue promoting these initiatives and that it will assist and support the VKSK, particularly in its elections.

The Implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan Tasks in Close Connection With the Formulation of Ambitious Goals for 1985

In the period covered by this report, the Politburo has given great attention to preparing the 1985 National Economic Plan and state budget. It formulated the basic line for working them out. The aim of this basic line is to successfully continue the course of main tasks on the road of an increased economic efficiency through an intensified activity, to strengthen the GDR from all viewpoints, and to build up the developed socialist society in keeping with the 10th SED Congress decisions. Thus, we will make an effective contribution to securing peace.

Proceeding from these requirements, the published joint guidelines by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and by the FDGB Executive Committee on the preparation of the 1985 National Economic Plan includes all basic tasks that must be solved to implement the new stage in the economic strategy set forth by the 10th SED Congress.

At today's plenum, the Central Committee directs the leaders in all areas of the state and national economic, as well as the bezirk and kreis leaderships, and all party organizations to link -- in the light of 35th anniversary of the GDR -- the preparation and thorough discussion of the 1985 plan, which aims at high efficiency, very closely to the struggle for the complete fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1984 plan.

III.

Democracy and Socialism Form One Inseparable Unity

Comrades, the local elections on 6 May were an important contribution to the further consolidation of our socialist state power. An unambiguous rebuff was dealt to the enemies of peace and socialism with the convincing election returns. Once more it was reaffirmed that the unity of the party, people, and state in the GDR is solid and indestructible.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have regularly commented on the state of the preparations for the elections. The meaningful work of the party in preparation for the local elections found a specific expression in the report of the Aschersleben Kreis leadership to the Central Committee Secretariat. Thus, valuable experiences for the political guidance of the election movement and for developing a political-ideological work close to life were conveyed to the bezirk and kreis leaderships.

Encouraged by the election appeal of the National Council of the National Front, a vivid dialogue between citizens of all classes and strata about basic issues of domestic and foreign policy as well as on communal policy matters took place in preparation for the elections. The trustful talks were marked by the good balance sheet achieved in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The dialogue with the citizens produced numerous proposals and suggestions for improving the work of the local state organs and for a more effective implementation of socialist communal policy. The attentive consideration and scrupulous processing of all these has been and remains a basic task of our state organs. In doing so the great readiness of the citizens to effectively help in the implementation of their proposals and critical remarks should be used even more effectively.

Inspired by the decisions of the seventh session of the Central Committee and by Comrade Erich Honecker's speech at the Berlin Bezirk delegates' conference, the election movement was significantly underpinned by a vast mass initiative for the further implementation of the party's economic strategy. Considerable results were achieved in the first four months of this year in the citizen's drive "Beautify our towns and villages." The citizens own contributions to the maintenance of housing have particularly increased. Hundreds of thousands of them participated with great commitment in voluntary labor efforts to beautify their home places.

It was with its own responsibility and initiative that the National Front, the friendly parties and mass organizations substantially contributed to the success of the local elections. The meeting between SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker and the chairman of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the National Front on 29 November 1983 was an event of particular political refulgence. The contributions of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, of the CDU, of the German Liberal Democratic Party, and of the German National Democratic Party to the comprehensive strengthening of our socialist fatherland and to the struggle for the preservation of peace are of a great political and economic value.

The examination of the 263,000 candidates before their nomination by the labor collectives, the rendering of accounts of the deputies, and the introduction of the candidates to their constituents once more became a significant act of socialist democracy.

It was possible through a thorough selection and preparation of the candidates to achieve a higher quality in the political and social composition of the peoples' representation.

More workers and cooperative peasants are cooperating in the newly elected peoples representations than in the past. The number of deputies who are directly employed in production has also increased. The significance of the VDGB as an organization holding a mandate has become evident. The number of women and youths has increased. The fact that, compared with the previous local elections, very many deputies presented themselves as candidates for reelection, shows the increased continuity and stability of the elected state organs.

It is of great significance that the reelected or newly elected mayors possess, through their experiences, abilities and knowledge of all the proper prerequisites for successfully discharging their responsible functions in the towns and villages.

The election commission of the Republic as well as the 7,806 election commissions of the bezirke, kreise, cities, city wards, and communities performed successful and responsible work. A total of 73,149 citizens participated in their activities. In addition, more than 900,000 citizens actively worked as election helpers and as election chairman.

The election of the directors, judges, and lay judges of the kreis courts as well as of the members of the arbitration commissions was linked with the local elections. The public election of the representatives of the state and social courts of our country constitutes a very important achievement which gives evidence of the historical superiority of our legal system.

The elections of the commissions and committees of the workers and peasant inspectorates have created good prerequisites for an even more effective control as a firm component part of state management. With the people's control organs, we possess a reliable, active social force. All party leaderships are duty bound to further effectively support these organs. The implementation of the party decisions and the resolute struggle for a high degree of order and security, against violations and state discipline, will also be at the center of the people's control in the future.

The election meetings in the local branches and the kreis delegates conferences of the Domowina were an expression of the creative participation of the citizens of Sorbian as published] nationality in solving the tasks of our socialist state and in the fashioning of socialist democracy.

A total of 1,781 citizens of Serbian nationality were elected as deputies and 474 as substitute deputies to the kreis and city deputies' assemblies and to the community representations.

The conference of the SED Central Committee and Council of Ministers with the chairman of the kreis councils has generalized valuable experiences of the local state organs in the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. The conference was underpinned by the determination of all participants to reliably accomplish the tasks set forth by the party. This is reflected in the pledges of the chairmen of the kreis councils to SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker. The Politburo evaluated the conference and enjoined the Council of Ministers to draw the proper conclusions for a further enhancement of the standards of guidance of the local councils.

The good experiences accumulated in political-ideological work carried out among the masses, in the preparation and holding of the local elections must be thoroughly evaluated and broadly generalized for the further development of a broad mass movement in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

## High Fighting Strength and Combat Readiness of Our Socialist Armed Forces

The elections at the party branches of the National People's Army [NVA], of the Ministry of the Interior and of the German People's Police as well as of the Ministry of State Security have once more reaffirmed that the most important source of the strength and power of our socialist armed forces and of the other protective and security organs lies in the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party. Under communist leadership and ideological clarity, the moral-militant spirit of the Army members and border soldiers were further enhanced since the seventh Central Committee session, and progress in the standard of troop control and in operational, tactical, and combat training was ensured. It was once more reaffirmed beyond doubt at the exercises held during the first training year of the NVA, above all at the "Friendship-84" and "South-84" exercises, in which troops of the Soviet Army, the Polish Army, and the NVA took part, that the NVA, firmly linked with the Soviet Army and the other armed forces allied in the Warsaw Pact is capable of safeguarding the reliable military protection of socialism and of thus accomplishing its peace-preserving mission.

The commanders, political organs, staffs, and party organizations are focusing their efforts on achieving a stable political-moral state combined with high military skill and an effective utilization of the available material and financial resources in order to further perfect all factors of combat readiness.

The "Week of Comradeship in Arms" held this year and the "Meetings With Soldiers" on 1 March have in all garrisons turned into manifestations of the inviolable comradeship in arms between the NVA and the Soviet Army, as well as of the firm unity between the people and Army.

## Youth Is Most Closely Linked With Our Socialist Fatherland

The trustful relationship between our party and the FDJ and the entire youth of our country became visible once more in the talks Comrade Erich Honecker conducted with the Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council. Central to this friendly meeting were the initiatives of youth within the "FDJ Peace Drive" which are helping to fulfill the decisions of the seventh Central Committee session and to prepare the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

Comrade Erich Honecker valued the fine results obtained in the "FDJ Peace Drive" as an impressive declaration of youth for our party policy. Many leading comrades, activists of the first hour, and party veterans participated in tens of thousands of youth and first time voters forums and in the "GDR -- My Fatherland" membership meetings of the FDJ. Precisely the present situation requires that all the questions that move young people be answered in an open and party-minded manner. In doing so the television documentary series "Our Sign Is the Sun" provides valuable assistance because by means of the FDJ's history the emergence and growth of our Republic as the home of youth, as the state of peace and socialist socialism, is being portrayed in a touching manner.

The Central Committee Secretariat heard a report of the FDJ Central Council about preparing the National Youth Festival. In a few more days our capital is expecting young people as its guests. Loyal to the traditions of our youth associations, this festival will also become a powerful manifestation for peace and socialism, a display of the achievements of youth, and a festival of joy in life. A multifaceted program will be shown between Unter den Linden and Friedrichshain which will convey pleasant experiences to all the participants in the festival and to their hosts.

After the 26th "Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow," the Politburo dealt with the further development of the scientific-technical activity of youth. The place of youth must be wherever new things develop and where complex tasks must be accomplished. Far more youths must be enlisted in solving major economic and scientific-technical tasks.

This particularly applies to the even more extensive enlistment of young working people and of all 42,544 youth brigades in the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow as a mass movement of the youth's scientific-technical innovation activity and of socialist rationalization. The more than 2,200 young researchers collectives occupy a special place in the struggle for scientific-technical top performances. Additional youth researchers collectives should be set up in all combines and scientific institutions, and they should participate in the young inventors' competition under the slogan "Peak performances at peak times."

In agriculture, too, youth are participating in mastering scientific-technical progress. Thus far the FDJ has assumed almost 2,000 youth "irrigation" projects in the villages. More than 2,500 FDJ members began working in poorly performing agricultural production cooperatives within the "FDJ Animal Production Initiative."

The party leaderships should support the FDJ's goal, to advance everywhere the 218 animal production cooperatives over which it has assumed sponsorship to the best standard up to the 35th anniversary of our Republic.

The Central Committee Secretariat received a report about the past results of the "FDJ Berlin Initiative" and adopted stipulations for the further promotion of this largest central youth project. Since 1976 it has been possible to perform building and assembly work totalling M11.6 billion, and 485 youth projects were completed. This year the more than 20,000 FDJ delegates and young Berlin building workers, together with their older colleagues are working in 1,068 youth brigades on 233 youth projects. All FDJ bezirk organizations have assumed youth projects for modernization in Berlin. The party branches should even more assist the FDJ collectives at the central youth project in the struggle for maximum efficiency, should ensure party influence in each youth brigade, and should further enhance the standard of political-ideological work.

It is with pleasure and approval that GDR youth has received the news that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Moscow in 1985. Fully and entirely in the spirit of the festival slogan, "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship," the GDR youth will in a multifaceted manner acquaint itself with the ideas and traditions of this most important manifestation of progressive world youth and will make its contribution to the success of the festival.

The Women's Contribution to the Strengthening of the GDR

The elections held in the Democratic League of Women of Germany [DFD] in connection with International Women's Day were marked by the evaluation of the seventh session of the Central Committee and by the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth DFD Federal Congress. They reflected the vast efforts of the socialist women's organization in its competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR as well as in preparing the local elections on 6 May.

The DFD members affirmed their firm confidence in the SED, in its Central Committee, and in its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, as well as their affinity and loyalty for the GDR through many pledges that are aimed at strengthening the GDR and at securing peace.

Proceeding from the stipulation, made in the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat of June 1983, "there is a lag in enlisting the DFD members in the work of their organization," great efforts were made to basically change this situation. In particular, contacts with members were successfully intensified through many personal conversations and the specific interests and needs of women in the regions were better met. As a result, 76.5 percent of all members attended the annual membership meetings; that is 14 percent more than in 1983.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships of our party, and the leaderships of the party branches of residential areas have particularly actively contributed to the good results of the DFD elections through effective support for the executives of the women's organization.

Social highlights in the 35th year of the existence of the GDR were the peace rallies of women on International Women's Day. In close cooperation between the executives of the DFD, the FDGB, and of the National Front committees, these rallies were held in almost all cities and larger communities. They turned into a powerful declaration of women for the policy of our party and state, aimed at the people's well-being and at securing peace.

Particularly important was the great peace meeting in Frankfurt (Oder) which wound up the traditional meeting of women's organizations from three countries, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR, which this year was hosted by the GDR. More than 12,000 women, together with many residents of the city, unanimously endorsed the peace policy of the socialist community of states and requested the dismantling of the NATO missiles in Western Europe as well as the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and a peaceful Europe.

IV.

Comrades, to ensure a further increase in performance and to successfully continue the course of the main task in the future, we have, as was noted by the seventh Central Committee session, entered a new stage in implementing an economic strategy. Through an even closer linkage of science and production and the mobilization of intellectual and material resources, the prerequisites must be created for achieving greater efficiency with new technologies and products. This objective was also furthered by the joint conference of the GDR Academy of Sciences and of the Ministry of University and Technical School Matters which was held in Cottbus on 26-27 January 1984 and in which many practical partners participated. It evaluated the past results of basic research in natural sciences, mathematics, and technology and, proceeding from the decisions of the party and government, it worked out the key points in the research of the Academy of Sciences and the universities and technical colleges.

The conference focused attention on promoting the capacity of science through an additional concentration of the scientific potential and on even more effectively fashioning the relations with industry. With this conference the finalization of the available concept for the long-term development of basic research, as well as its extention over the period until the year 2000 was prepared as far as the contents of this concept are concerned.

In order to implement the "Concept for the Fashioning of the Training and Advanced Training of Engineers and Economists in the GDR," adopted by the Politburo in June 1983, a constructive discussion is being conducted at the educational institutions, combines, industry ministries, and in other central state organs. The clarification process concerning the educational-political aims of the concept must be continued and must be closely linked with the elaboration of requirements concerning the teaching and study of the future graduates in specialties which agree with the long-term development of the sectors and branches of the national economy.

By decision of the Politburo, the social science conference of the SED Central Committee on the theme "Law-Governed Features of Our Times -- Driving Forces and Values of Socialism" took place on 15 and 16 December 1983. It was proved in the report and discussion that the SED's social strategy has fully justified itself and has led to great success. The social scientists are faced with the task of even more deeply and thoroughly researching the developed socialist society as a uniform social organism with respect to its advantages, laws, and driving forces, and to promote the gains and values of socialism in a convincing manner.

In accordance with the results of the conference on economic science of September 1983, the demand was raised against social scientists to even more effectively contribute to rapid economic progress through the utilization of scientific-technical findings.

The Central Committee Secretariat received a report from the SED Berlin Koepenick Kreis leadership about experiences and results of political-ideological work in implementing the school policy of the 10th SED Congress. The report impressively confirms that our socialist public education, which ensures the right to a higher education to all the children of the people, is part and parcel of the outstanding gains of the 35-year development of the GDR, thanks to the efforts of the working people and the industrious and creative work of teachers and school officials.

The Central Committee Secretariat focused the attention of the SED kreis leaderships on always fulfilling school-political tasks as part of the entire policy of the party and on regularly taking a stand on the state of development of all spheres of public education in their regions. Particular attention should be devoted to developing the fighting strength of the party branches in the public educational institutions, as well as to asserting the responsibility of all basic branches and social forces for the communist education of school youth. Live political work with the teachers and educators is the central issue. It is a decisive prerequisite for successful instruction and educational work. The ideological work of the school party organizations must more effectively support the teachers to direct the entire instruction and education of youth on the development of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world and of communist morality. The ninth session of the FDJ Central Council, at which the joint concept of the Socialist Youth Federation and of the Ministry of Education for the communist education of youth was expounded, provided important incentives for solving this task.

The kreis leaderships and the school party branches should strictly see to it that all the proper conditions for an undisturbed and qualified education and for a high level of the entire teaching work are ensured. The leadership activity of the party branches must be aimed at promoting the initiatives and constructive participation in the thinking process of all teachers, at considering their proposals and suggestions, and at a close cooperation between the school party branch and the state leaderships, trade union leaderships, FDJ leaderships, and Pioneer organizations, as well as with the party group of the parents representations.

The proven practice of many kreis leaderships to regularly consult with party secretaries and leading cadres of enterprises, cultural institutions, representatives of armed organs, and leaderships of social organizations about their contribution to the communist education of school youth and the development of public education in the kreis should be further perfected.

In doing so, the motive of action must be the fact that to a communist, nothing should be closer to his heart than to inspire young people for our noble aims. This is why every comrades is expected to pass on life experiences to the youth and to contribute to consolidating the revolutionary unity of generations.

In preparing for the new school and study year, the main thing is to guarantee all necessary material and personnel prerequisites for the continuous development of the education sector through the local people's representations. Particular attention must be given to preserving the value of the objects and the securing of good working and living conditions for students, teachers, and technical staff members.

Day nurseries and the arrangement of the vacations and leisure time must be given particular attention, because they directly affect the life of the children and their parents. In this spirit, even greater attention must be given to the quality of school meals and the supply of milk.

The over 6,700 youth consecration ceremonies in the GDR are developing into significant culminating points in the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. As ceremonies of society and the family, they were impressively marked by the close affinity of the girls and boys and their parents with their socialist homeland. Before over 2 million guests, nearly 224,000 youth consecration participants vowed their loyalty to our worker-peasant state and its Constitution. Thus in the now 30-year history of youth consecration in the GDR over 6 million citizens have taken their vow for youth consecration as a public commitment to socialism. This became possible thanks to the industrious work of over 70,000 honorary staff members, youth meeting leaders, and helpers in the youth consecration committees, the 80,000 speakers in the youth meetings, and thousands of speakers at the ceremonies.

The decisions of the seventh Central Committee meeting also met with broad approval among the artists and cultural workers. This in particular praised a meeting that was held at the decision of the Secretariat of the Central Committee with members of the Presidiums of the artists associations, the Academy of Arts, and the GDR Cultural League on 23 January in Friedrichshagen. In many discussions artists and cultural workers expressed their full approval with our active peace policy and the purposeful continuation of our successful economic and social policy.

With numerous activities for preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR, artists and cultural workers demonstrate their readiness to face higher demands. That was also made clear at the Leipzig Book Fair. With about 1,000 participating publishing houses from 22 countries, West Berlin, and UN organizations, it has gained international recognition. With about 6,000 titles, the offer of books of the GDR publishing houses reflected the efforts to enrich our country's significant intellectual potential in science, technology, education, and culture by new performances in the publication sector.

In preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the GDR musical days in February became an important musical-political event. They conveyed a many-sided and impressive picture of the richness and development level of our socialist musical culture.

The conference of the entertainment artists in Karl-Marx-Stadt turned into convincing proof of trust for our party's cultural policy. On behalf of the over 9,000 entertainment artists, the participants discussed how they can fulfill their social tasks with even higher quality and mass efficiency. The seventh competition of interpreters illustrated the struggle of the entertainment artists to meet the increased expectations of the audiences by high artistic quality.

Our party's appreciation for the art of entertainment is impressively demonstrated by the new Friedrichstadt Palace. With Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership being present, the ceremonial opening of this unique artistic institution took place on 27 April 1984. In a construction period of only 3 years, the construction workers of the GDR have created outstanding conditions for the members of the ensemble and for entertainment artists to even better meet the demand for high-level entertainment.

The Central Committee Secretariat accepted a report on the results and tasks of the monument preservation in our Republic. It praised the great achievements which were made in accordance with the law on preservation of monuments adopted in 1975 in preserving and developing monuments.

The Seventh General Assembly of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) from 12 to 17 May 1984 in Rostock was an expression of the international respect and appreciation for the work of our country in the preservation of monuments.

The members and staff workers of the Academy of Arts, the Association of Writers, and the other associations of artists, the Cultural League, and the artistic and cultural institutions contribute through their work to giving an even greater influence to the ideas of socialism, humanism, and peace. At the same time, the aggravation of the ideological struggle between socialism and imperialism demands from the Ministry of Culture, from editorial offices, publishing houses, and other institutions working in the spreading of art that they even better meet their responsibility for preserving clear party and civic positions in implementing our policy.

Demanding Goals in Physical Culture and Sports

The Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation of the GDR [DTSB] was an important social event in the period under review. A delegation of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Erich Honecker participated in it. Like the entire election movement in the DTSB, the course of the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day also testified to the firm confidence of sportsmen in the policy of our party.

Our socialist sports organization has achieved outstanding results. Proceeding from that, the DTSB has set itself demanding aims and tasks for the next year. They aim at further purposefully developing the mass character of sports and its level of performance. Here the main thing is to even more strongly consider the growing demands, the differentiated interests, and the developing living habits of the people.

The leaderships of our party will actively support the DTSB in implementing the tasks decided by the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day.

The citizens of our Republic were pleased with and proud of the outstanding performances of our sportsmen at the 14th winter Olympics. As representatives of the GDR, they worthily represented our socialist homeland in Sarajevo. With nine Olympic gold medals, nine silver, and six bronze medals and other good places, our Olympic team achieved the best results thus far of a GDR team in the winter Olympic contests.

The SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, expressed the cordial thanks and the high respect of the party and state leadership to all participants for their comprehensive preparation and their impressive appearance in Sarajevo on the occasion of an award ceremony for meritorious sportsmen, trainers, and functionaries, scientists, and sport medicine experts.

Our sportsmen have also been purposefully and industriously preparing for years for the 23d Olympiad in Los Angeles. The National Olympic Committee of the GDR, in fulfilling its responsibility, has discussed the situation surrounding the 23d Olympiad in Los Angeles. In view of the constant political interference of the U.S. Administration in the Olympic affairs as well as the repeated violations of the stipulations of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the games, it felt unable to approve the participation of sportsmen in the Olympics in Los Angeles. We also share the view of the National Olympic Committee of the GDR that in the future everything must be done to preserve the Olympic ideals.

Qualified Medical Care for All Citizens

On the occasion of the party elections, noticeable progress in expanding medical and social care could be reported. More and more citizens of the health sector are struggling to make even more efficient use of the available forces and means in the interest of the citizens. This is also reflected in the many competition initiatives in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and in the performance comparison.

The signature action of the GDR physicians and dentists for the "Appeal of International Physicians for Ending the Nuclear Arms Race" turned into an impressive political commitment to our party's policy aimed at the preservation of peace and the benefit of the people. Many of the 46,000 physicians and dentists who signed the appeal expressed the fact that they regard high performances in health care for the citizens as their personal contribution to securing peace and to further universally strengthening the GDR.

In contrast to the undisguised social degradation in the capitalist countries in our country health care for the citizens is further completed on schedule as a firm element of the social policy of party and government. The main thing here is to constantly guarantee reliable, easily accessible, and high-level basic medical care and to more efficiently develop preventive health care in accordance with scientific findings. Particular concern continues to be health protection for mother and child and care for the well-being of older and handicapped citizens.

The accountability report assemblies of the GDR Red Cross that concluded in March 1984 convincingly proved another increase in the services of this socialist mass organization. Thousands of basic organizations of the German Red Cross of the GDR participated in the socialist competition in preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR and thus made a contribution to improving health protection.

V.

The Fighting Strength of the Party Was Further Increased

Comrades, the Politburo made a thorough evaluation of the results and experiences of the party elections.

The party elections impressively demonstrated that the leading role of our Marxist-Leninist militant alliance and its affinity with the masses have further increased, that the policy of the party is deeply rooted in the thoughts and actions of the working people. The leading party organs in the bezirke, kreise, and the leaderships of the basic organizations are resourcefully implementing the party's policy under the specific conditions of their sphere of responsibility. They bring the tasks set by the Central Committee decisions into all party and work collectives without any delay.

The Politburo particularly stressed the high political level of the party elections. The atmosphere marked by fighting spirit, technical knowledge, and creativity and the unrestricted readiness of the communists are important prerequisites for mobilizing all working people for solving the tasks of the eighties.

It gives us great confidence that the 582,836 comrades elected into the new leadership -- 31,970 more than in the 1980-81 party elections -- are devotedly fulfilling the tasks adopted by the seventh meeting and are fulfilling the expectations placed in them.

This large collective of proven cadres loyal to the party enjoys the trust of the communist and working people, performs creative work to implement the party decisions, develops initiative, and is firmly linked with the people's life. The fact that the share of workers in the new leaderships rose by 2.9 percent to 54 percent and that of cooperative peasants by 5.4 percent, turns out to be a great political gain. The fact that 72.6 percent of the leading cadres have graduated from a party school and that 52.4 percent have a complete college or technical school education proves their high educational standard.

Our party is a well-organized militant party that is firmly rooted in all social sectors, a party which has 2,238,283 members and candidate members, 58.1 percent of whom are workers, 4.8 percent are cooperative farmers, and 23.3 percent are members of the intelligentsia.

As the Central Committee Secretariat was able to note in an analysis of membership movements, the orientation toward the further improvement of the qualitative composition of the party, issued by the 10th SED Congress, was purposefully pursued. In keeping with its class nature with the admission of 49,703 workers, that is, 76.7 percent of all admissions, the workers' share in its ranks increased further. A total of 2,996 cooperative peasants and 4,991 members of the intelligentsia found their way to the party ranks.

The increase by 2,052 basic party branches, 3,439 sectional party organizations, and 4,368 party groups since the 1981-1982 party elections is an expression of the strengthening of organized party influence in all social spheres. Thus, excessive prerequisites have been created for embarking on more far-reaching tasks to implement our party's sociopolitical objectives.

The varied initiatives in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the good results of the local elections confirm that significant stimuli have resulted from the party elections for the further enhancement of the standard of political-ideological work. The basic party branches are more purposefully and responsibly using the decisions of the Central Committee and the information of the mass media for effective, convincing political talks in the workers collectives and within the various strata of the population.

It is important in the further preparation for the 35th GDR anniversary to even more comprehensively develop and apply this style of party work which is closely linked with the masses.

The basic party branches are more consistently focusing their attention on working out a high contribution to the implementation of a new stage of economic strategy. This was also confirmed by the report of the party organization of the VEB Oberlausitzer Textile Workers in Neugersdorf to the Central Committee Secretariat.

The Central Committee Secretariat has expressed high recognition to the working people for the fine results achieved by that enterprise under the leadership of its party branch in constantly fulfilling and exceeding the plan tasks, in the dynamics and continuity of performance increase, in stable supplies to the population, and in exports, which are yielding profits in foreign currency. The principled experience of the party branch of the VEB Oberlausitzer Textile Works in Neugersdorf confirms that the conscious, creative work of the working people in order to increasingly tap their own performance and efficiency reserves, constitutes the most important prerequisites for high national economic results. That is why it concentrates on creating such decisive conditions as a purposeful, conceptional work, the timely forward-looking orientation of the working people from the onset of each individual task and the ensuring of a continuous production cycle.

In the course of the party elections and with the implementation of the Central Committee decisions, the individual work of the party leaderships with the comrades has further asserted itself as a firm component part of internal party life. As a result the political force of argument and the impact of comrades as examples were enhanced; work was organized in a more task-related manner, and the objective knowledge and treasury of experiences of the leaderships were expanded.

The mobilizing force of personal talks, of specific party assignments, of the comrades' cooperation in party aktivs and commissions as agitators and in other functions was reaffirmed by the vast activity of the communists during the implementation of the decisions of the election commissions and delegates conferences and during the local elections.

Comrades, on the threshold between Karl Marx Year and the 35th jubilee of the GDR, the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany turned into a major climax. It was underscored at the festive event of the SED Central Committee at which Comrade Horst Sindermann spoke, that the founding of the KPD was a turning point in the history of the German workers movement and that from that moment the German workers class had once more a revolutionary vanguard with a purposeful and consistent Marxist program. Ernst Thaelmann's party has earned everlasting merits side by side with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties in the struggle against imperialism, fascism, and war, for peace, democracy, and socialism. In the GDR, in our SED, its legacy is in safe hands.

Our party regards the thorough assimilation of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world as an essential prerequisite for enhancing the refulgence of the party, for the further consolidation of its affinity with the masses. It regards it as a important spiritual source for the mobilization of the communists and working people for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and for the struggle for peace.

In the period covered by the report, the fundamental political, economic, ideological, and cultural tasks which must be solved for the further implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress in preparation for the 35th jubilee of our socialist state were at the center of the instruction and educational work at the "Karl Marx" Party College, the Academy of Social Sciences, the bezirk party schools, the kreis and enterprise schools for Marxism-Leninism, in the circles and seminars of the party training year and of the lecture cycles for leading cadres.

The circles and seminars for the 1984-86 period in the party's basic branches were set up on the basis of the thematic plan for the party study year adopted by the Central Committee Secretariat on 11 January 1984.

All party leaderships should support the propagandists to comprehensively promote independent study and constructive and frank exchange of ideas among the participants in the party study year on the basic issues of theory and politics and on the topical problems of our party's struggle.

In the elections in the 1,241 member groups and 219 kreis branches of the Urania, the 50,800 members of that organization expressed their determination to enhance their specific contribution to the strengthening of socialism and to securing peace in the GDR's 35th year. They displayed their effort in an interesting and effective manner, full of ideas to make comprehensive knowledge of social, natural, and technical sciences accessible to all strata of the population. In 165,000 events since the beginning of the year the lecturers of Urania have given lectures and conducted talks about the emergence and growth of the GDR and about socialism and peace and on many other topical themes before an audience of some 5 million people.

By the Central Committee Secretariat's decision, a central exchange of experiences was held at the Ernst Thaelmann Heavy Machine-Building Combine in Magdeburg with the objective of further enhancing the effectiveness and quality of oral agitation in the labor collectives and residential areas in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. Experiences of daily political conversation 2nd political work among the masses for the constant consolidation of the party's unity with the masses were generalized with staff workers of bezirk and kreis leaderships, party secretaries from enterprises of industry and agriculture and with agitators.

Preparation for the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the GDR

The activity of the SED, of the friendly parties and mass organizations, the activities of the working people and particularly of the youth of our country on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR are fully and entirely marked by the further implementation of the 10th SED Congress, by the continuation of our proven policy for the benefit of the people and for securing peace. On the basis of the plan for measures adopted by the Politburo on 8 November 1983, important efforts were undertaken to comprehensively prepare this significant jubilee through the solution of social tasks and effective political-ideological work.

It will be further important in the coming few weeks and months to intensely use the presparations for the 35th GDR anniversary in order to convey in political-ideological work deep insights into the laws of social development, the advancement of socialism in the world, and into the lessons of the history of the German workers movement, particularly into the history of the GDR. The balance sheet of 35 years of socialism in the GDR on German soil provides a reason for portraying the GDR's upsurge from the ruins of World War II to an internationally respected, flourishing, socialist state. In this context the fine results achieved through the industrious labor of the working people in implementing the course set up by the Seventh SED Congress are of a particular importance. The Politburo expresses the conviction that this course will also in the future be successfully implemented under the complicated foreign policy conditions.

KIM IL-SONG WELCOMED BY KADAR, LOSONCZI, VARKONYI

LD071047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea, president of the DPRK, arrived in Hungary this morning. He was received at a ceremony at Kossuth Square, in front of Parliament. Jozsef P. Szabo's report was made during the ceremonial reception:

[Begin Szabo recording] The special train of the high-ranking Korean guests arrived at the border station of Szob a few minutes before 0830, and it arrived at the Eastern Railway Station at 1000, where they were greeted by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The delegation led by Kim Il-song was then driven here to Kossuth Square. The guard of honor of the Hungarian People's Army lined up. Also present were workers from Budapest, Koreans working or studying in Hungary, several leading representatives of the party, the government and our society, and many leaders of the diplomatic representations accredited to Budapest. The fleet of cars are arriving now. Kim Il-song has just got out of his car, and the guests are now approaching the line of party and state leaders. The fanfare sounds in honor of the high-ranking guests.

The Korean and Hungarian national anthems were played and then Kim Il-song and Janos Kadar marched past the guard of honor.

Kim Il-song and Janos Kadar are arriving at the grandstand at this moment. Kim Il-song stands in the middle, Pal Losonczi stands on his right, and Janos Kadar on his left. The guard of honor marches past the grandstand. With this act the ceremonial reception of the party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song is concluded here, in front of parliament.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH SZUROS, OTHERS

LD062011 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), led by Arnulfo Urrutia, deputy director of the International Relations Department of the FSLN, visited Hungary June 1-6 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP CC; and Laszlo Kemeny, sub-department head of the Agitation and Political Education Department of the HSWP CC. The Nicaraguan guests visited the State Office for Church Affairs and met Deputy Chairman Barna Nagy Sarkadi.

MARJAI DEPARTS VIENNA AFTER ECONOMIC TALKS

LD061731 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has held talks in Vienna on the development of Hungarian-Austrian economic relations. At the discussions, held in a cordial atmosphere, it was established that there are opportunities for broadening of commercial, industrial and financial cooperation. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers conducted an exchange of views with Chancellor Sinowatz and with leading economists. He was also received by head of state Kirchschlager. Having concluded his talks, Jozsef Marjai left for home.

MODERNIZATION KEY TO ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

AU051150 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry: "Economic Macromanagement, Industrial Policy"]

[Text] The development of industry is in our national interest, increasing industrial performance is an indispensable condition for overcoming our economic problems. With the current management methods, however, industrial performance cannot be increased at the desired rate and the intensive development cannot be accelerated. The quality factors of management in industry can evolve only if we manage public property more efficiently and the workers' awareness of ownership strengthens and their feeling of responsibility for management increases. We can speed up these processes by strengthening central economic macromanagement, increasing the role and sphere of influence of the regulated domestic market, and developing the enterpreneurial behavior of enterprises. That is why it is necessary and urgent to implement the decided modernization of economic macromanagement, to increase the enterprises' room for maneuver and independence.

Technological Challenge

The MSZMP Central Committee's position on the further development of the economic macromanagement system considerably influences the maneuvering room of the whole of industry: the planning, the economic regulation of processes, and the organizational framework of industry's operation. The change in the economic environment can promote and even enforce the improvement of industry's adaptability and the development of the quality factors of economic activity. And this is a vital issue because there is an alarming backwardness in our technological level, in the quality and range of products, in productivity and the sophistication of labor if you compare the average level of Hungarian industry and that of the industrially developed countries.

In order to considerably reduce the difference, industry must qualitatively increase the rate of technological-economic development. There is a need for modern and competitive products, and in order to achieve this there is a need to keep up with the international technical and economic trends, to be in the forefront in some areas, to utilize existing social power resources more efficiently, to pursue deliberate withdrawal strategies for the benefit of necessary regrouping, and as a condition for all this, to increase and appreciate creative desire and to achieve good leadership and organization and greater professional knowledge and a deeper love for the profession of the workers, particularly the young ones.

We are living in the age of technological challenge: A technological explosion emerged after two oil explosions. Technological developments have accelerated incredibly, taking advantage of the entire arsenal of the achievements of scientific-technological revolution. Based on comprehensive national economic strategies, technological programs encompassing the whole of industry and often the entire economy have emerged, such as, for instance, a whole range of material and energy saving technologies, electronics, the modern information and data processing technology, and the biotechnologies. If we respond to these challenges with delay or not at all, then our work would continue to lose value in the international division of labor.

Industry is capable of responding to these challenges. An encouraging basis for this is the fact that there is a continuous increase -- even if not at the desired rate -- in the sphere of those products that represent values on the world market.

The ratio between exports and imports is improving fast. In 1978 industrial exports covered 70 percent of the industrial products imported and in 1983, they already covered 85 percent. Industry's budget payments increased 2.5 times in the past 10 years, while the budget's entire income grew only 1.8 times. And it must be added that, during this period, the proportion of support given to industry decreased. Production and exports increased under difficult economic conditions, and so did productivity and efficiency.

Capital and Manpower Mobility

Industry achieved these not negligible though often smaller than planned results under great tensions. The greatest tensions were caused by the prolonged decline in power resources -- both investments and manpower. This deserves particular attention because, according to forecasts, we cannot count on favorable tendencies in the coming years. Therefore, regulation must particularly help to relieve the tension. To achieve this there is an absolute need for updated income regulation which will make it possible to increase enterprise independence in the utilization of income and provide a greater share from the better performance for those engaged in economic activity than is the case today.

In order to accelerate technical-technological development, in spite of the serious lack of investment resources, ways must be opened for the development of areas capable of this, because otherwise not only will we not be able to maintain our place in the world economy but we will fall seriously behind.

Technological development has become particuarly urgent in the processing industry because investment in the processing industry as a proportion of investments in the people's economy is gradually declining. While between 1961 and 1965 it was 17.5 percent, by 1976-80 it was already only 15.5 percent, and between 1981 and 1983, it fell to under 12 percent. Regulators can promote economic, technical and technological development and halt the process of decay of industrial installations only if they ensure that the usable profit from the income made by industrial enterprises does not decrease further.

While the lack of investment sources hinders development, in many cases in industry the utilization of capacities is low. For instance, often because of lack of orders, manpower, or support industry, valuable machines and installations are not adequately exploited. In 1983, in the machine industry and the majority of light industry branches, the more important basic factory machines worked only 40-50 percent of their scheduled operating period. In the chemical industry, this percentage was 76 percent. It is possible to change this situation by opening up new channels of profit regrouping, and by giving unutilized means over to other enterprises or small enterprises. This can be largely helped by the financial measures to bring about a more flexible regrouping of material resources, the application of more flexible forms of capital supply and regrouping, and the acceleration of the withdrawal of capital from uneconomical areas.

The Appreciation of Creative Work

Great tensions are also caused by the decrease in manpower, a process that has already become continuous. In 1965 almost 1,200,000, and in 1969 more than 1,800,000 people worked in industry. After this, the number of those employed decreased, slowly at first then increasingly rapidly, and today it is not even 1,500,000. In the last 5 years alone the number of industrial staff decreased 250,000. Although this is a natural consequence of intensive development and a more rapid increase in productivity, it causes considerable problems in many places and in certain cases it endangers the increase in the production of competitive goods.

We must continue to count on a reduction in manpower but regulation must contribute much more than today to ensuring that those who remain are stimulated to greater achievements on the one hand, while modernization of technology and resolute technical development make it possible to release manpower on the other. A key issue of counterbalancing the lack of manpower is, therefore, the cross regulations promoting an increase in performance.

The cross regulation methods to promote an increase in performance must be applied more courageously in the widest possible area and in harmony with technological developments, and forms of wage regulation that are limiting performance should only be maintained in a narrow circle. The fact that the productivity of work done in enterprise work business partnerships in certain cases exceeds by 20-30 percent the productivity of work done during the main working time is a good example of the attraction of the possibility of earning a higher income. And the experiences of the experimental wage regulations up till now prove that a free wage management results in better performance during the main work time as well. Those industrial enterprises that last year enjoyed forms of experimental wage regulation enabling freer movement, achieved considerably better results than the other industrial enterprises. Their production, export, and productivity increased faster than average.

There is a need for healthy manpower mobility within industry, and equally between industry and the other branches. The incentive system ensuring greater development possibilities for more efficiently managing enterprises and the cross regulations meant for increased material appreciation of greater achievements can greatly contribute to causing manpower to move from uneconomical activities to economical ones. In order to achieve this, however, it is also necessary that in any branch and sector connected with industrial activity, the price and taxation conditions in force should be equal to those of the state industry.

We consider the appreciation of creative work in relation to performance as being very important and worth stressing. This is because the industrial intelligentsia's readiness to act and to summon up its creative readiness, which in addition to strengthening the belief in the reason for work must also be promoted by material incentives, can represent the greatest motivating force for industrial renewal and the updating of products and technology.

The central economic macromanagement must facilitate through the development of the institution system and the enterprise organizational system the assertion of efficiency requirements and the development of competition between the enterprises. In order to achieve this, together with adjusting the size of the enterprises -- large, medium-sized and small enterprises -- to the requirements of economic rationalization, and strengthening the existing forms of leadership and the application of new ones, we are consistently continuing the organizational modernization.

Ministerial Tasks

As the enterprise independence develops and government activity strengthens, so the Ministry of Industry's tasks change -- tasks of an industrial policy nature are featuring more largely in their activity. It is the ministry's task to direct and organize industry's international economic and scientific-technological cooperation relations -- in particular the cooperation with the CEMA countries.

An important task for industry is to supply answers to the technological challenge. To achieve this, there is a need to work out complex systems, and this will not be solved just by increasing the role of the market. The ministry must therefore reveal the connections, and it should see to it that the regulations adequately encourage certain enterprises for the assertion of common interests.

The people's economy plan and the regulations must be in harmony. Since the interests of the people's economy are conveyed by the regulation system, the ministry must take more initiative in the formulation of regulators. When, for instance, the plan expects increased exports from industry we should make sure that the encouragement of exports is adequate. We must also use initiative in making sure that the pricing system turns in the direction of the desired structural change. The ministry has an important role in the working out and implementation of industrial policy, in development and investment decisions that determine the economic structure, and in the working out of the conditions promoting technological development.

In addition to strengthening government activity, the other aspect of the further development of economic macromanagement is increasing enterprise independence and strengthening the owner attitude as a result of the new forms of enterprise management. This can also lead to a considerable enlargement of the enterprises' room to maneuver. In this larger maneuvering room, the leaders' possibilities are greater but so are the requirements. The need for a change in style will increase, and one of the most important measures of the quality of leadership is how the leader can convey the new requirements to the collective. To achieve this, the leaders of industrial enterprises (state, cooperative, production cooperative, and smallscale industry) and the industrial management must forge even more unity.

The further development of economic macromanagement that has been decided, in many respects creates more favourable but also more rigorous conditions for industry. For economic regulation, the market, and the development of competition, we must create economic conditions that urge all the participants in economic activity to increase results and achievements and be flexible. Under the influence of this, the production structure should be modified in such a way that industry's export ability improves considerably. It is necessary to adjust more quickly to the changing requirements of our export markets. We can hold our ground in the ever increasing competition only if we simultaneously improve the quality of products and reduce costs.

The industrial management is determined to implement the economic management and industrial policy concepts in practice. It counts on an exceptionally rapid development, and the converse, the regression of uneconomical areas even if this causes shocks.

The tasks facing industry can be carried out when the MSZMP Central Committee's position becomes the real guiding principle of our everyday work.

## NATIONAL BOARD OFFICIAL VALLUS ON PRICE CONTROL

AU040700 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 84 p 5

[Interview given by Pal Vallus, first deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, to Istvan Foldes: "On Price Control"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Excerpts] The development of pricing is fundamental to both production profitability and the development of the standard of living. In the framework of our economic macromanagement, prices are controlled by different regulations, the implementation of which is examined first of all by the National Material and Price Control Board; but control is also exerted by other authorities -- thus producer prices are affected by the Finance Ministry and consumer prices by the controllers of the National Council of Consumers, by the commercial inspectorate, by the latter's district organs, and by the social inspectors of the trade unions.

The National Material and Price Control Board has summed up the experiences of the branch and local price authorities and its own findings for the first quarter. Istvan Foldes asked Pal Vallus, first deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, about these issues.

[Foldes] Let us start from the fact that products and services belong to different price groups, but the population is often not aware of the difference. Based on what considerations are these goods and services grouped into different price groups, and what are their proportions?

[Vallus] One of the fundamental endeavors of the Hungarian economy ever since 1968 has been to gradually increase the role of demand and supply relations in shaping the price of consumer goods. The market value judgment should encourage producers to manufacture products which are in demand and to hold production of those which are not readily purchased as a result of their being out-of-date or of other reasons. Of course, this solution is not to be wished in the case of every product and consumer goods. The state directs and controls the development of prices of basic products which are important from the point of view of supply to the population and of essential products from the point of view of social and cultural policy.

The strictest controlled prices are those of products placed in the price groups fixed by the authorities. Belonging here are, for instance, one of our most important foods -- meat -- as well as fuels and electric energy. Only 15 percent of the purchases of the population belong to such fixed price groups. Also tightly controlled and centrally determined are the prices of products belonging to the so-called fixed maximum price group. These make up 23 percent of the entire population's consumption, and belonging here are many food products, consumer goods, more than one-third of construction materials, almost the entire range of vehicles and fuels, certain basic household chemical products, iron and technical products, and baby clothes.

The products belonging to the so-called free price group make up 57.2 percent of the population's purchases. However, here also the price formation and calculation regulations stipulated by the state must be adhered to -- that is, dishonest profit is forbidden. The relative sizes of population purchase price group have continuously changed since 1968. The basic tendency of the changes has been the increase in proportion of the free price group. In 1968, 23 percent of the population's purchases belonged to the free price group; in 1977, the proportion was 42 percent; and currently it is some 57 percent of the products in circulation.

[Foldes] A considerable proportion of our domestic prices depends on foreign trade prices. How do enterprises fulfill the directives connected with this, at what intervals do domestic prices follow world market prices, and -- although unfortunately it is not the general practice -- do enterprises decrease their domestic prices in cases of decrease in purchasing and selling prices?

[Vallus] The experiences concerning price calculation guided by foreign trade prices are favorable. The majority of the enterprises do not increase their prices at a level which would be justified by the international market prices.

We also often hear that if prices decrease abroad, domestic prices do not follow suit and that adjustments to foreign trade prices reflect only the price increases. This is, however, not the case. First of all, about 15 percent of the price changes represent a decrease in price in the sphere of production. Secondly, industry must follow the forint since 1982, the import-export prices in forints decreased [csokkentete] much less than, for instance, they did in dollars.

[Foldes] What experiences have been revealed by an examination of products not linked to world market prices?

[Vallus] The picture is fairly variegated in this respect. On the average, the profits of the enterprises concerned do not exceed those of the enterprises coming under price calculation guided by foreign trade prices. However, there are enterprises operating with very low and very high profit rates. Of course, one cannot ascertain from the profit rate alone whether the prices used by an enterprise are justified; other circumstances (the utility value of a product, the organization of enterprise management, the standard of wages, investment requirements, and whether a commodity is in demand or in short supply) also must be taken into consideration. In any case, it is easier to "err" in judging the need for input and the effect of supply and demand on prices and use higher prices. For this very reason, controlling instruments are more extensive in this area, and by their application we prevent unjustified prices from coming into play.

[Foldes] How does competition affect prices? Does commerce bargain with producers? How close is the relationship between prices and quality? What role is played by price discounts and surcharges?

[Vallus] Developing rational competitive conditions is a fairly long process. Competition would require a certain oversupply, which is not obtained in most cases. That is why we will have to rely -- presumably for a long time to come -- on more detailed price-setting regulations and strict state price control.

As for the relationship between quality and price, according to regulations, it is prohibited to use the same price while impairing quality. Despite this, controls often reveal such an anomaly. Last year, for instance, more than half of the sanctions applied by the trade inspectorates were due to a violation of balance between price and quality. For instance, the classification of industrial products frequently did not correspond to quality.

As for discounts by suppliers, there can be several reasons for extending them. The only discount is that given because of poorer quality. Of course, the consumer is entitled to this. Our experiences concerning the extension and passing on of quality-related discounts is favorable, although it has happened that poorer quality goods were sold at the original price.

[Foldes] What experiences are there with regard to the pricing activity of the private economy and small ventures in general?

[Vallus] There are quite detailed price-setting stipulations in effect in this sphere. Lacking a sufficiently strong market competition, we are obliged to apply these, although the experience is that it is very difficult to enforce adherence to these stipulations in the sphere of small producers. Thus, for instance, small producers do not make any calculations at all, or their calculations of costs are very inaccurate and deficient. There are an extraordinary number of mistakes in the provision of receipts for the incurred costs. At stores and catering units operated under contract, most deficiencies occur in cases of selfreceipting. According to price investigations in the traditional private managerial sphere, inadequate documentation of costs, nonfulfillment of the obligation to present bills, and failure to fill out invoices are still frequent. Taking advantage of the short-supply situation, unjustifiably high prices are often charged.

We act sternly against these irregularities; but perhaps vigor should be applied even more firmly and resolutely.

However, when all is said and done, this is the area in which it is possible to successfully operate through the economic organizational activity of the state, because it is here that we have the means and possiblity to create a genuine equilibrium of supply and demand, one that leads to a reassuring development of prices.

[Foldes] What sanctions are applied against the violators of legal stipulations and how effective are they?

[Vallus] As compared with the preceding years, price authorities judged omission and irregularities more strictly in 1983. Thus, despite the fact that the standard of enterprise price-setting activity was generally higher, 21 percent of the investigations carried out in 1983 concluded with some kind of sanctions. This ratio was only 18 percent in 1982. Within the framework of all the measures, the number and ratio of stricter ones have increased, but so have the number and amount of buyer's indemnifications as well.

The application of sanctions generally achieves the required effect, and this can be measured by the fact that repeat irregularities -- particularly in the case of application of severe sanctions -- are rarely the case. Repeat irregularities are, of course, followed by more severe sanctions.

[Foldes] The recent meeting of the Central Committee decided, in the framework of the further development of economic macromanagement, on the development of the price mechanism. The decision stipulates that the price setting and calculation elements must be made more clear-cut and thus more controllable. What are the plans regarding all this?

[Vallus] Price regulation has provided for carrying out as soon as possible the directives stipulated by the decision. We are striving to further develop the achievements made to date, gradually eliminate the price bureaucracy to strengthen the elements of the competitive price system, improve the unity of price system, and slow down the rate of price increase. What is needed are not basically new legal regulations, but strengthening the price function within the existing legal framework.

Competitive price-setting, price-setting based on competitive discussion and on price competition, and the wide range of free prices represent those features of the price system which are the starting points of the price policy of the coming years.

The creation of market requirements which serve as a basis for competitive pricing cannot be done overnight. This refers, first of all, to a decrease in import requirements, the development of domestic industries capable of competing with imports, an increase in the supply of export goods which ensure cover for imports, and so on. All this can be achieved only if requirements are not eased through pricing. Therefore, there is need for careful advance in price-setting even if we know that the competitive pricing itself is one of the important conditions for competition.

In 1984 we wish to further widen our control activity. In the area of consumer prices, the implementation of our plans is helped by the social organs which are increasingly forcefully operating and by the newly-created economic surveillance unit [gazdasagi rendeszet]. In the examination of the producer prices, we will put stress on revealing the intentions behind unjustified consumer price increases. Expenses which are the consequences of disorganized work and bad enterprise management cannot be reflected in the price. It is inadmissible that surplus expenses due to either the authorities' laxness or negligent work should burden the buyers.

KOROM ADDRESSES CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL

LD062004 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI) -- The Constitutional Council held its statutory session on Wednesday in the parliament, under the chairmanship of Dr Rezso Bognar. The 15-member organization is to participate in safeguarding the constitutional order of Hungarian society, assuring the constitutionally of legal measures and legal directives, and discussed issues of work and organization in connection with this activity.

Dr Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, addressed the session. It was emphasized that proceedings by the Council can be initiated by the supreme state bodies and their leaders, the national leading bodies of social organizations and interest representation organization, and by the metropolitan and the county councils. Citizens can turn to the Constitutional Council only through these forums. The continuous activity of the Constititional Council is expected to have a positive influence on the standard of legislation.

FALUVEGI EMPHASIZES EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURE

AU051050 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jun 84 pp 1, 6

[Report on lecture by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, chairman of the National Planning Office, at a gathering of Bekes County experts on 1 June in Bekescsaba, the closing event of the Bekes County Technical Development Month sponsored by the Association of Technical and Natural Science Societies: "Lecture by Lajos Faluvegi: Our Agriculture Is Adapting to Requirements"]

[Text] At the beginning of his lecture, Lajos Faluvegi reviewed the recent history of the economy and then stressed that external conditions for economic activity are expected to remain difficult until the end of the decade. How conditions for raising credits will develop will be an issue of great importance for us. Our CEMA relations will remain a determining force in our development. It must be clear to us, he said, that economic conditions will also change in this area, and requirements are increasingly greater. Taking the expected external circumstances as a whole, we must conclude that they are given and that it depends primarily on us whether our position will truly improve. The economic policy line followed in the second half of the decade, since 1979, has stood its test, and we must continue to strengthen the features that are proving successful in the long run. We would like, however, to adjust certain elements and emphases.

In the system of economic policy objectives, we intend to place in the forefront the intensification of efficiency. Let us see the means and methods through which this can be attained. First, sources of manpower. Some 20,000-30,000 fewer people are working in industry each year; thus, work productivity must be intensified and organization improved here at all events. Within large agricultural enterprises, a great many more people can be released and regrouped to engage in industrial activity than we may think. This would strengthen the back-up industry and foodstuffs processing would also expand. Second: Fixed assets on the whole are increasing 3.0-4.5 percent annually. In the coming years, priority must be given to investments that do not increase the fixed asset inventory quantitatively, but that help to make better use of the existing capacities and the acquisition of modern technology. Third, it is very important for us to continue and renew the rationalization of the use of energy and materials.

The economic growth rate may gradually speed up to some extent, but only in harmony with an improvement in efficiency and a consolidation of the equilibrium. We must not forget the previous lessons, the fact, for instance, that external sources must not be the basis for an economic upswing. In planning, we must differentiate between two periods: one is the period from 1985 to 1987 and the other the period from 1988 to 1990. The year 1985 and the following two years will be marked by consolidation and the gathering of strength, while we will also be making preparations for recovery. The further development of the economic macromanagement system decided upon at the latest session of the Central Committee will operate to this end. By our modernization of the macromanagement system, we intend to create conditions helping to bring into play energies that exist, but are as yet unexploited in the economy, primarily by creating greater scope for the initiative-taking ability of economic organizations and workplace collectives and the unfolding of creative energies. Taking the Central Committee's stand as their basis, government organs are now preparing organizational and executive measures.

The Democracy of Planning

Lajos Faluvgi noted: In addition to regular consultations with county and council leaders and a few important enterprises, this time -- in contrast to the preceding plan period -- vrious interest protecting and representing organizations and scientific bodies will be drawn into the preparation of the plan and the discussion of major issues. Such democracy in planning will fittingly enrich our political system.

To what extent can the development of agricultural production and foodstuffs industry processing be a source of economic growth? Long-term planning looking ahead until the turn of the milleneum has confirmed that the Hungarian people's economy cannot forgo the rational use of the agroeconomic and biological potential that is favorable for agricultural production and the productive capacity so far created and the intensification of the foodstuff economy's ability to earn foreign currency.

Are we taking good advantage of the agricultural production potential in the interests of the development of our people's economy? Our agricultural production has not by any means attained such a high standard that we should doubt the economical nature of further quantitative and qualitative development. At the same time, the rapid rate of the growth of agricultural production experienced in the seventies cannot continue in the previous manner. In the present, more intensive phase, primarily those sectors and enterprises will have to develop at a more rapid rate whose products are in demand in the market and if this demand can be profitably satisfied. While retaining the "variegated nature" of our agricultural production, we must regard as natural also the fact that some sectors or enterprises temporarily lose their significance. The essence is that the momentum of the marketable sectors should be lasting. In accomplishing our objectives, he added, we count in the long term on small-scale farming activity.

Multifaceted CEMA Relations

Another requirement is, he stressed, for agriculture to be much more closely linked to other sectors and branches of the people's economy, that their development be built better on each other on the basis of the joint interests of all of them. We regard as a requirement of the intensive phase also the fact that we should contribute to satisfying the CEMA countries' foodstuffs needs not only by delivering foodstuffs, but also by offering them, for the successful accomplishment of their foodstuffs programs, the production processes that have been proven in our country and by delivering to them agricultural and food industry machinery and equipment, seed, propagation materials, and other means of production.

Having discussed methods to improve the competitiveness of our foodstuffs, he posed the question: Does our agriculture adapt sufficiently to the market? Competition has intensified in the international market, and this is not expected to change drastically in the near future. In addition, the Hungarian foodstuffs economy produces for three markets. We do not expect any appreciable changes in the agricultural price system in 1985. The prices of means of production of industrial origin are expected to rise, which will have to be offset partly by improving efficiency. Hungarian agriculture cannot enter a "higher form" without the rapid registration and economic appraisal of international and domestic trends.

Having analyzed tasks of energy and material conservation, he spoke about work productivity.

As far as its basic activity is concerned, our agriculture can in the long run effectively employ a smaller labor force than at the moment. Various industrial, producer, and service activities of large agricultural enterprises will play an increasing role in employing freed manpower. The planned modification of income regulations is aimed at a rational employment policy of large agricultural enterprises.

At for key points of the modernization and development policy, it is obvious that we must continue to keep abreast of the achievements of international scientific-technical progress. Worldwide, modernization is characterized by the trend of economizing with assets, energy, and materials, so much as that, today, precisely these factors frequently determine the novel nature of a production process and distinguish it in this way from previous "traditional" material- and asset-intensive processes.

As an important reserve of our production potential Lajos Faluvegi mentioned the economical use of materials of a biological origin, including biomass, the utilization of biotechnological research projects, and the application of computer technology. He then broached the matter of investments.

In the Seventh 5-year Plan period, investment possibilities will probably not be greater than in the present plan period, but under auspicious circumstances, they may improve somewhat. The development facilities and credit sources of individual agricultural enterprises will be determined by the adaptation of their production structure to the market and the size of their costs. We must maintain the trend of conserving assets that is developing at the beginning of the eighties even it investment possibilities become greater later on.

We Will Overcome the Difficulties

In the previous period, our agriculture has proved that it is gradually adapting to the requirements of the era. The present difficult circumstances greatly tax our large agricultural enterprises. The strength of some of them suffices only for surviving the difficulties, but several of them are showing enterprise in an exemplary manner.

In a certain sense, the Hungarian economy and economic policy will be faced with a choice of alternatives in the coming years. We can be confident that we will overcome as soon as possible the difficulties which frequently forced upon us our steps in the past. And once we are beyond the pressing problems, we will be able to concentrate more on a longer-term outlook and an economic-political practice based on lasting values.

This intention will come into play in the modernization of the system of economic management, guidance, and planning of councils so that the responsibility of councils will increase in -- among other things -- determining long-term and regional unit development directions. The competence of local councils will increase with regard to the enhancement and use of local assets. All this calls for an even more open city and village policy. Lajos Faluvegi stressed in conclusion that the economy does not switch easily to something new if it is more difficult. We must realize, however, that, if we want to be equal to such requirements the day after tomorrow, we must do something about it already tomorrow.

## BRIEFS

SWISS RADIO AGREEMENT -- A Hungarian-Swiss radio agreement was signed this morning by Istvan Hars, chairman of the Hungarian Radio, and Leo (Schirmann), director general of the Swiss Radio and Television Company. The agreement is valid for 3 years and prescribes, among other things, a program and information exchange between Hungarian and Swiss radios. There will also be talks about joint musical programs to be broadcast at the same time. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

SCANDINAVIAN PROTOCOL -- A cooperation protocol has been signed in Budapest on the development of Hungarian-Scandinavian financial relations. The agreement was concluded by representatives from the Hungarian National Bank and the (?Nordic) Bank, which was jointly established by the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA -- Budapest, Jun 4 (MTI) -- Led by Ferenc Horvath, deputy head of the Department of Economic Policy of the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the HSWP visited the Syrian Arab Republic May 27-June 2 on the invitation of the Socialist Party of Arab Renaissance. Sulayman Quaddah, member of the national leadership of the Socialist Party of Arab Renassance and head of the party's department of economic affairs, met the delegation. The delegation had talks with Dr. Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade, had talks at the party committee of Damascus and Homs, and visited numerous industrial units. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

INCREASE IN CRIME -- Crime in Hungary has increased in the past few years, but to a smaller extent than in other countries. The evolution of terrorism, drug trade, and an organized criminal underworld has been successfully averted. This is what Imre Markoja, minister of justice talked about in Budapest at the international conference of UN experts involved with crime prevention. He pointed out that some of the causes of crime can be attributed to the internal tensions and contradictions that are present in our society. It is not sufficient, however, to reveal the causes; determined action is also required, said Minister of Justice Imre Markoja. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

BUDAPEST KISZ CHAIRMAN REELECTED -- Gyula Tarcsi has been reelected as first secretary of the Budapest committee of KISZ. At today's closing session of the delegate conference of the Budapest district of KISZ, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, made a speech. He said that young people are actively contributing to the fulfillment of the aims of our society. KISZ therefore, calls for the assertion of social justice, when, for example, it raises its voice in favor of an improvement of housing conditions. He then discussed several problems which affect young people. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 May 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT 6 JUNE

Ceausescu Welcomed

AU061046 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived this afternoon in Warsaw on an official friendship visit to the PPR at the invitation of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of Poland's higher state leadership.

The delegation is comprised of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the party secretary general and president of the Republic; and Ion Cosma, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romania's ambassador to Warsaw.

The arrival ceremony for the party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took place at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The airport was festively decorated and was flying the Romanian and Polish national flags. Large billboards featured slogans about Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation and welcoming greetings.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and the other delegation members were met at the airport by Comrade Wojceich Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; and other members of the Polish party-state leadership.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0855 GMT on 6 June in live coverage from Okecie Airport reports the following officials waiting to welcome Nicolae Ceausescu and other members of the Romanian delegation: Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm marshal; Roman Malinowski, ZSL Presidium president, and Edward Kowalczyk SD presidium chairman, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member; Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs; Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member; Manfred Gorywoda, Politburo member; Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission; Jan Dobraczyński, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Marian Wozniak, Politburo member; and Polish Ambassador to Romania Boguslaw Stachura.]

A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Romania and Poland were played. The honor guard was reviewed. Numerous Warsaw inhabitants bearing flags of the two states, warmly greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing their satisfaction with the new Romanian-Polish summit dialogue, a dialogue designed to contribute to multilateral development of relations between our parties, countries and peoples.

The official motorcade, flanked by motorcycle riders, went from the airport to the residence put at the disposal of the distinguished Romanian guests.

## Leaders Chair Talks

LD061727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] A wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier took place in Victory Square in Warsaw today, the first day of the official visit of friendship by the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu paid tribute to soldiers who had given their lives on various fronts of World War II. He also made an entry in the VIP book at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier toward the end of the ceremony. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1616 GMT on 6 June adds: "Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Stoian, Stefan Andrei and other Romanian officials participated. Polish officials attended."]

Later a meeting was held in the PZPR Central Committee building between Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and army general, and the esteemed guest. This was followed by the start of talks between the Polish and Romanian party and state delegations, under their chairmanships.

Let us recall that the Romanian delegation arrived in Poland this morning at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and of the highest state authorities.

## Participants Listed

AU061853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 6/06/1984 -- On Wednesday, June 6, official talks started in Waraw between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The talks are attended

-- for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime-minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and other officials.

-- for Poland by: Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, minister of foreign affairs, Jan Glowczyk, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Manfred Goorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Award Ceremony

LD062224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2109 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tonight, in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw, before the official dinner which was given for the Romanian party and state delegation, there was a presentation of a high award of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. While presenting him with the Order of the Star, First Class, Nicolae Ceausescu said:

[Begin Ceausescu recording in Romanian followed by superimposed translation] Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: I am particularly pleased to give you this high Romanian order, the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, with ribbon, which is given to you on the occasion of your 60th birthday and for your particularly valuable contribution to the development of relations between the RCP and the PZPR, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PPR, to development of friendship between the Romanian and Polish nations, and to the development of the common cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace. Communists and working people in Romania know and highly assess the important role you play while holding the post of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the chairman of the Council of Ministers. They appreciate your broad activities which serve socioeconomic development, democracy, and the construction of a new system in your homeland.

Our party and our nation appreciate the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Romania which, in the years of socialist construction, are being constantly developed on the basis of mutual respect and appreciation in the spirit of the agreement on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between our nations.

I would like to express the conviction that thanks to our mutual efforts these relations will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Polish nations, serving the cause of socialism, peace, and progress in the world. I also believe that Romania and Poland will cooperate more closely with other socialist countries and with democratic and progressive forces throughout the world for the sake of the new policy in international relations and for the sake of safety and disarmament -- nuclear disarmament above all -- cooperation, understanding, and peace among nations. [end recording]

Next, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Dear Comrade Ceausescu: I would like to express warm thanks for the honorable award given to me a moment ago. Thank you also for the friendly words, dear Comrade Ceausescu, addressed to me on this occasion. I accept this high award with sincere satisfaction. While appreciating the good will shown to me in this way, I perceive in this act above all a mark of approbation for the PZPR, for the Polish Communists and for all the patriotic forces of the nation fighting for the consolidation of socialism in Poland. I also interpret it as a symbolic expression of the traditional Polish-Romanian friendship which, during the period of the last 40 years, has been enriched with new contents. They arise from the allied cooperation of the two countries in the cause of the construction of socialism, in strengthening the historical achievements of our nations and their efforts in the defense of peace.

In the situation of tensions caused by imperialism, the consolidation of strength, unity and coherence of the community of socialist states acquires a special significance. This way we can effectively contribute to checking the dangerous course of events on the international arena and to ensuring for our nations the conditions of safe and successful development.

As before, we wish to develop the comprehensive ties between the PZPR and the RCP and between the working people of our two befriended countries. We will spare no effort for the permament expansion of the fruitful, mutually beneficial Polish-Romanian cooperation in all areas.

In thanking you once again, dear Comrade Ceausescu, please accept our cordial greetings for the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and for all the people in your fine, fraternal country. [end recording]

Gwiazda on Cooperation

LD061327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] On the subject of economic cooperation with Romania, we have on the program Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda, interviewed by Anna Andrzejewska.

[Begin recording] [Andrzejewska] Minister, what kind of partner is Romania? Let's admit that we speak relatively infrequently about economic contacts with Romania and we are probably making a mistake.

[Gwiazda] Romania is a very interesting partner fpr us. This is best seen by the size of our trade turnover, particularly in recent years; but that is, or course, not the only thing in question. We are importers of both market goods and raw materials from Romania. We have recently been very interested in the import of machinery. If we had the possibility to achieve a balance of that import with our export, I think we would be very pleased.

[Andrzejewska] We have a balance of payments imbalance and [words indistinct] Is there a chance of rescheduling that debt?

[Gwiazda] Well, the importers do not make a tragedy out of that difference between export and import. They tolerate that negative balance in the balance of payments. Of course, sooner or later, we will have to pay it off. For the moment, there is no problem.

[Andrzejewska] Minister, what raw materials, what machinery, what market goods do we import from Romania?

[Gwiazda] Furniture is an important item of our imports. [Words indistinct] We import a number of agricultural foods. We also (?import) ready-made clothing, but in minimal amounts, in fact.

[Andrzejewska] And machinery and installations?

[Gwiazda] Well, we have a wide range here, from machine tools, construction machinery, wagons -- coal cars are very important items -- and diesel locomotives, also cars.

[Andrzejewska] (?What) trade with Romania do the talks concern?

[Gwiazda] The trade talks are easy, especially when it is a matter of prices, but I think Romania is an interesting partner in talks as well, because it is flexible, it looks for solutions. Together we will find a common language and in fact, outside the trade protocol, we are implementing considerably more barter transactions [word indistinct] than with any other country.

[Andrzejewska] My last question: tourism?

[Gwiazda] We are extremely interested in its development.

[Andrzejewska] And is Romania?

[Gwiazda] So is Romania; I think this year the level will be at least the same as last year, but we will try to increase it. [end recording]

GROWING ACTIVENESS OF PRC IN WESTERN ALIGNMENT

AU041225 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 31 May 84 p 6

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Chinese Diplomacy"]

[Text] PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang started his trip to Western Europe with a 5-day stay in France. He will also in the space of 18 days visit Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Italy and will have talks at EEC headquarters in Brussels.

The main reason for the Chinese Government head's trip is to consolidate economic cooperation between the PRC and Western Europe. The rapid modernization process of the Chinese economy involved the planned construction of twelve nuclear power stations, among other things, and Premier Zhao Ziyang will conduct talks in France on the negotiation of a contract for the delivery of French reactors.

The economic priorities attached to the French visit are evidenced by the fact that, in addition to his talks with President Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy, and Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson, the Chinese guest will meet with a group of leading French industrialists and visit the nuclear power station near Lyon and ultramodern metro system in Lille.

Similarly, his talks in the other West European countries he will visit and at EEC headquarters will be concentrated on the development of economic and technological cooperation between the PRC and the West.

But the Chinese premier's trip also has a definite political dimension. The consolidation of ties with Western Europe is aimed at balancing out the development of the PRC's contacts with the United States and at emphasizing Beijing's independence -- as Chinese sources put it -- of the relations between the two great powers.

Chinese tactics are based on stressing the PRC's efforts -- during this current phase of acute tension between East and West -- to play a greater role in the shaping of world policy. However, the verbal declarations about its desire to contribute to the reduction of this tension do not prevent China from fully supporting the deployment of U.S. missiles in NATO countries which is, after all, the basic source of the current bad state of East-West relations.

Therefore, the current trip confirms both the growing activeness of Chinese diplomacy as well as its Western alignment.

INITIAL EVALUATION OF LODZ PLENUM BY POLITBURO

LD051729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo carried out an initial evaluation of the 16th Central Committee plenum at its meeting today.

The Central Committee departments were made responsible for working out a detailed plan of conclusions arising from the Lodz plenum. The Politburo was also acquainted with the progress of the electoral campaign so far and with the preparations for elections to the people's councils. The Politburo reviewed the visit of the DPRK delegation to Warsaw, led by Kim Il-song, and its results. Also examined were matters pertaining to the functioning of the Academy of Social Sciences, stressing the high level of tasks for this new educational establishment of the PZPR Central Committee. The Politburo decided to appoint Professor Marian Orzechowski, candidate Politburo member, to the post of rector of the academy.

Further on Meeting

LD061216 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 5 June -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today made a prelimary evaluation of the 16th Central Committee plenary meeting. The plenary debates, speeches put for the record, answers to the questionnaire and meetings held by Central Committee members in Lodz factories gave an extremely ample material for analyses and practical use.

The Political Bureau, in keeping with the proposals put forth to the plenum, examined ways to increase the effectiveness and speed up the realization of Central Committee resolutions and other decisions taken by the central party authorities, including the fight against social pathology.

To this end it called for a joint action front of party, social, trade union and youth organizations, and for getting all the working people more widely involved in this fight. This is connected with the improvement of an integrated inspection system in the state as well as with the role and position of the worker-peasant inspection in this system. Central Committee departments were recommended to prepare, together with the respective ministries, a detailed plan to implement the proposals from the plenum in Lodz.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with to-date course of the electoral campaign and the state of preparations for elections to people's councils. The to-date campaign course provides that the overwhelming majority of society is alive to the importance of the elections for the future good functioning of the democratic system of representation -- the people's councils.

The Political Bureau expressed the conviction that voting for candidates of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) would manifest the sense of civic responsibility on the part of Polish women and men, their concern for beneficial development of the homeland.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau evaluated the course and outcome of the official visit to Warsaw by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Kim Il-song last May 27-29. It was said that the visit, paid in the year marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, had been a weighty event in the development of cooperation between the PUWP and the Korean Workers' Party, the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The talks held during the visit confirmed the sides' mutual interest in the further expansion of allround, mutually advantageous cooperation, in tightening the Polish-Korean friendship.

Stress was placed on the necessity to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, international security, against the arms race imposed by the American imperialism, and the policy of brutal interference in internal affairs of nations.

The Political Bureau examined the issues connected with the functioning of the Academy of Social Sciences. It emphasized the great rank of the tasks facing this higher school of the PUWP Central Committee. The Political Bureau resolved to entrust the post of academy rector to Political Bureau alternate member, Professor Marian Orzechowski.

JARUZELSKI PROPOSES MINISTERIAL CHANGES

AU041352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 84 p 4

[Speech given by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 30 May Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] I hereby present proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The government recently suffered an unexpected and painful loss. Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec has left us forever. We valued him highly as an experienced and dedicated state aktivist who led the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services efficiently during the exceptionally difficult socioeconomic and market situation.

Today I propose that Citizen Anna Kedzierska be appointed to this position.

I motion for a change in the post of minister of metallurgy and machine industry: the recalling of Citizen Edward Lukosz and the appointment of Citizen Janusz Maciejewicz.

Should the high chamber relieve him of his duties, Citizen Edward Kukosz will accept an offer as deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, where his knowledge, predisposition, and experience in planning and personnel work will be exceptionally useful during the present period.

Assuming that the high Sejm will approve this motion, I wish to thank Citizen Edward Lukosz for conscientiously directing the ministry during a difficult situation, for all the results that are worthy of recognition, and for his active part in the government's activity.

Citizen Janusz Maciejewicz, who has been proposed as minister of metallurgy and machine industry, has had great experience during his 30-year work in engineering and production and has developed and confirmed his qualifications in increasingly senior managerial posts.

I also propose a change in the post of minister of labor, wages, and social services by recalling Citizen Stanislaw Ciosek and appointing Citizen Stanislaw Gebala. By appointing Stanislaw Ciosek to the above-mentioned position, the high Sejm retained his earlier appointment, dating from the fall of 1980, as minister and member of the Council of Ministers with the function of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Cooperation With Trade Unions. Thus, the deputies shared my opinion as to the usefulness of one person occupying both positions during the first stage of the reemergence of the trade unions. The most recent period of time has confirmed the correctness of such a solution.

The situation has changed lately. The development of the trade unions has reached a qualitatively higher stage. This means that the government is considerably more absorbed in cooperation with the trade union movement. At the same time, we have entered a stage where one of the most fundamental problems of the economic reform is being solved: an incentive wages system. The government is therefore receiving more work in this sphere as well. Hence it has now become extremely difficult for one minister to deal with two such different areas.

The above considerations favor the fact that Citizen Stanislaw Ciosek as minister-member of the Council of Ministers and at the same time deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Committee for Cooperation With Trade Unions should concentrate on problems with this cooperation both in a direct sense and at a level involving the interests of the government and trade unions, especially in the sphere of workers self-management bodies and other self-management bodies. I count on it that the high chamber will take this need into consideration, relieving him of the duty of minister of labor, wages, and social services. I thank Citizen Stanislaw Ciosek for his honest discharge of his duties, initiative, and results.

Citizen Stanislaw Gebala, who has been proposed as minister of labor, wages, and social services, is well known to the high Sejm as a Sejm deputy during the last and present terms of office and also as chairman of the Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade and of the Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy. He is an experienced economic and political-social aktivist. He has thorough knowledge of industrial economics, including the functioning of production plants, employment and wages policy and social issues.

I beg the high Sejm to approve the above-mentioned motions.

SECOND TU-PZPR-GOVERNMENT MEETING ASSESSED

Joint Responsibility

AU031515 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 May 84 pp 1-2

[Krzysztof Potrzebnicki commentary: "Partnership in Dialogue and Joint Activity"]

[Excerpts] The second national meeting of trade union representatives [in Warsaw on 23 May] was an event upon which the interest of public opinion is bound to concentrate. On the one hand, it was a review of the complex problems and socio-economic affairs which are mirrored in the life of every citizen, and on the other, it was an important turning point in the process of rebuilding the trade union movement, for it was pointed out what faces this movement in the nearest future.

In a direct exchange of views, trade unionists expressed their concern over the state of the economy, prices and incomes policy, construction, and trade. They discussed matters which were more general and matters which concerned individual wark forces. They frequently condemned the continuing speculation and the earning of large incomes incommensurate with the amount of work put in. These phenomena disturb the work forces. But on the other hand, wage demands not supported by a real rise in production and by greater savings do not encourage an improvement in the situation and therefore will not affect the market favorably. The knowledge that prices, wages, and size of production are closely interrelated and that many unfavorable economic trends are born in enterprises is getting through to people's convictions slowly but surely.

This knowledge goes hand in hand with the still valid need to combat, with the help of the trade unions, the neglect of work discipline, drunkenness, and excessive vacillation. These are problems of today, to be tackled immediately. Presenting these problems for solution is not an attempt to involve the unions in matters which do not concern them, for they are matters of national importance and which have a direct influence on economic results. It is, after all, the right and duty of the trade union movement in a socialist system to assume joint responsibility for the country's social and economic development.

Attitudes of the state and economic administration toward the trade unions influence the climate of cooperation between the trade union movement and the state authorities. These attitudes were criticized at the M. Nowotko Plant [where the meeting took place]. All signs of haughtiness and neglect of workers affairs should be revealed and sharply combated. Such is the party's stance; for conduct like this harms the letter and spirit of socialist renewal. But it also happens that contacts between trade unions and the state administration contain a tendency to bandy about generalizations on the basis of individual facts or opinions.

Much was also said at the second national meeting about internal union problems and about the movement's future. The movement's strength must match its rights and possibilities of action. An entire series of demands were voiced in this matter. When looking toward the future, one must not forget that what is guaranteed by existing regulations is already being employed today. But this is not always occurring optimally, an example of which is the trouble the creation of social work inspectorates is encountering inside factories.

This smoothing out of ranks and filling in of loopholes during further work on extending the trade unions must be accompanied by a rich internal programmatic discussion inside the trade union movement. Only this kind of discussion can be the correct framework for rational thinking on the trade union movement's future integration. From the point of view of workers interests, these are desired processes. The government does not regard them otherwise. It desires a strong partner in the trade unions. And its strength lies not only in numbers, but in internal cohesion, efficiency, and correct choice of organizational forms. However, these matters must be decided in a natural way according to the will of the trade unionists and of factory organizations themselves, for only the position of trade unions inside the factories will determine the strength of the reborn trade union movement as a whole.

## Focus on Management Efficiency

AU031547 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 84 p 3

[Andrzej Leszczynski commentary: "The Order for Efficiency -- Following the Second Meeting With Trade Unionists"]

[Excerpts] The speech made by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the second meeting between trade union representatives and the party and government leadership was rich in content and contained a passage that clearly indicates a need for society to consider the efficiency of its work and managerial capabilities.

I am referring to the part of the premier's speech in which he explains why one could say that we are, in many ways, living beyond our means. For example, we are doing so in relation to the actual amount of work we do while we are at work, in relation to the quality of the production we have achieved, to the results of our economizing, and the extent of our technological progress.

The actual picture of our work efficiency should not obscure the sure, real, or relative progress we made in this field last year. There is, of course, no doubt that compared to the previous 2 years, the social productivity of our work has increased. If, for example, the national income produced in 1981 by one employee in the material production sphere amounted to Z318,500 -- calculated in 1982 fixed prices -- and Z310,900 in 1982. In 1983 this increased to Z327,000, while at the same time our social work productivity was lower than it was in 1978, when one employee's production in the material production sphere amounted to Z392,300 in fixed prices.

Perhaps I have cited too many figures, but it is worth familiarizing ourselves with them in order to be aware of the relativity of the progress we have made until now, especially since this diminished national income, compared to 1978, must be divided among the additional 2.6 million citizens that were born during the course of the 5-year interval.

The relativity of the progress we have made is also very clear in the amount of time we actually worked. It is true that the number of hours that were not worked in 1983 (without counting rest vacations) by one worker of the industrial and development group was 22 hours less than in the disastrous year of 1981 when work stoppages and strikes limited the time we worked. But in 1983, the number of hours that had not been worked by one worker still amounted to 221 hours, which is 7 hours more than in 1978.

In the spring of 1982 the most important issue was to check the continuing fall in production. At present, when the regression has been halted and we are gradually moving forward, not only is the quantity we produce important, but efficiency, productivity, and the quality of our work as well. It is precisely these categories that must become the focus of social attention on a wider scale. The real, social efficiency of management should define expectations and people's plans, as well as confirm our aspirations. However, this does not always happen and such a situation leads us to live beyond our means, as Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski said during the Warsaw meeting with trade unionists.

For the party and its plant bodies, concern for the improvement of management efficiency is an integral part of the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, which clearly stress the need to restore economic equilibrium.

It was not by chance that this encouragement to think in categories of work efficiency was expressed by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the meeting with the trade unionists, because the trade union movement, in its defence of working people, cannot shy away from the production of material goods.

This kind of thinking should penetrate down to self-governing bodies and the work force, because today we cannot be satisfied solely with quantity. All our plans must have answers to the following questions -- at what cost, with how much of a saving, and how is the quality? We must also be able to answer the more complex questions stemming from the other questions about productivity and the conditions that determine our economic progress.

## 220,856 REGISTERED CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS

LD051327 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 4 June -- At a meeting here today the National Electoral College got acquainted with the course of the nationwide consultation, held before the elections, and with the composition of candidates for councillors. The meeting was presided over by chairman of the college Jan Dobraczynski.

The hitherto course of the election campaign reaffirmed the rightness of the concept of preelection consultative meetings, which had lived up to society's expectations.

The election campaign, staged under new regulations, is for all citizens an excellent school of democracy, a confirmation of the will to consistently implement the principles of the socialist renewal, the building of a lasting national agreement, the consolidation of people's rule, stressed participants in the meeting.

The pre-election meetings reaffirmed the rightness of candidates selection, which is proved by the fact that nearly 99 percent of candidates taking part in consultations won the electorate's support, they said.

All in all, electoral committees registered 220,856 candidates for councillors, with the decisive majority standing for the first time for elections.

'SPIES' SENTENCED BY WARSAW MILITARY COURT

AU041009 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The trial of Jacek Jurzak and Norbert Adamaschek, CIA agents, at the Warsaw Military District Court ended on 30 May. The trial had been in progress since 24 May.

J. Jurzak, engineer, doctor of technical science, and citizen of Bielsko-Biala from the spring of 1980 until his arrest in November 1983 by Polish counterintelligence, cooperated with the CIA and presented it with sociopolitical, economic, and defense information on Poland in the form of regular reports. He was paid in foreign currency for his villainous activity, which harmed the interests of the fatherland. N. Adamaschek, former citizen of Bielsko-Biala and now citizen of the FRG, was interviewed by American intelligence in the FRG in May 1976 and gave them information on, among other things, military units and paramilitary organizations in Poland. After his recruitment by the CIA in 1978, he acted as a spy for this American intelligence agency. Until his arrest by Polish counterintelligence in November 1983, he was a go-between between the CIA and its agent in the PPR, J. Jurzak. He was paid in West German marks for his espionage activity.

The court found both of the accused guilty of spying for the CIA according to Article 124, Paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and pronounced sentence as follows:

Jacek Jurzak, alias "Michal," received 15 years deprivation of freedom plus the following additional sentences: 10 years loss of civic rights, confiscation of property, and a fine of Z10,000.

Norbert Adamascek, alias "Bert," received 12 years deprivation of freedom, had his property confiscated, and was fined Z10,000.

The sentences are not legally binding. Two diplomats from the FRG Embassy in Warsaw were admitted to the court to hear sentence passed.

RESULTS OF CITIZENS' MILITIA, POLICE ACTIONS

Operation 'Order'

LD061256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] We have received information about the national operation code-named "Order" [Porzadek], carried out on 2 June. Militia functionaries detained more than 100 sought-after criminals as a result of this operation. Twenty-seven thousand control-checks have been carried out in retail outlets. More than 6,500 illegal drinking dens have been discovered. Among the crimes that came to light, the most numerous ones involve speculation and illegal alcohol trading. More than 7,300 people have been fined a total of more than Z3.5 million. Four hundred and fifty drivers have had their driving licenses confiscated.

Sending two dispatches on the debates of the 16th PUWP CC plenary session, he was not satisfied, not for the first time, with giving officially quoted data according to which workers account for 40 percent of the PUWP members. He attempted to contrast this figure with the number of 12.6 percent of workers -- members of the party. In doing this, he quoted data of the 15th PUWP CC Plenum, although no such figure had been mentioned either then or in any other official documentation.

There is still another "revelation" in the REUTER dispatch: the correspondent's "calculations" indicate that "mostly teachers, managers and journalists account" for 87.4 percent of over 2 million PUWP members. Well...we even did not expect these professions to be so numerous.

Disturbed by the fact that for a long time now some of the Western news correspondents abuse priviliges stemming from their accreditation in Poland and send only reports slandering Polish authorities and distorting Polish reality to their headquarters, a group of employees of the WSK [expansion not identified] transport equipment factory in Swidnik and residents of that town sent a protest letter to the Foreign Ministry. In the letter, they say that it is the journalists' and correspondents' vocation and duty to reliably inform their readers and listeners about the situation and events in a country in which they are accredited. Workers of the WSK Swidnik factory and residents of that town urge that appropriate official representatives give warning to incorrigible and irresponsible journalists and correspondents and demand they give up their activity aimed to slander Poland. If such a warning is ineffective, we damand the withdrawal of accreditation and expelling all these journalists and correspondents who ignored this warning from Poland.

The letter was signed by 112 people.

CHURCH OFFICIAL DISAVOWS PRIEST'S VIEWS

LD052238 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] PAP has published a report entitled: The Opinions of Father Popieluszko Are His Private Opinions. Here is the full text of that report:

Propaganda centers in the West are disseminating the opinions of Father Popieluszko from the Parish of St Stanislaw Kostka in Warsaw, describing them as a call to boycott the people's council elections. At the same time, they present the views of Father Popieluszko as the opinions of the Episcopate of Polard.

In view of this, a PAP journalist asked the competent representatives of the Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland, to take a stance on the issue. The representatives of the Episcopate's Secretariat stated to the PAP journalist that Church authorities are very aggrieved that the opinions of Father Popieluszko, who is only one out of 26,000 priests in our country, are put forward as the stance of the Church. It is one thing that he is allowed, as one of the 26,000 priests, to state his private opinions, but they must not be interpreted as the expressed opinions of the Episcopate. The Secretariat of the Episcopate declared that the opinions stated by Father Popieluszko express only his own views. At the same time, a representative of the Secretariat of the Episcopate of Poland stressed that if one wants to express the Episcopate's stance on current affairs in Poland, one can best use the statement contained in the communique from the recent session of the government-episcopate joint commission. The commission discussed, as at every session, the social situation in the country and the conclusions emerging from it for relations between state and Church. Particular attention was devoted to the need for and possibility of society taking an active part in public affairs, for the good of the nation.

## JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WORLD CHURCH LEADERS

LD052316 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] A 3-day session of the Presidium of the Christian Peace Conference, an international organization which rallies churches from all over the world, has started in Ojrzanow near Warsaw. The organization develops its active work among protestants and orthodox believers.

This is the seat of the Council of Ministers. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, has received participants of the conference from 14 countries of Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, led by Bishop Karoly Toth. The Christian Peace Conference was founded in 1958 at the initiative of protestant theologians. Its purpose is to mobilize world opinion to work for peace and justice. Wojciech Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the organization's achievements and the planned program of further activities aimed at effectively as possible serving the ideal of peace in a complicated international situation. It is recalled that representatives of churches which are members of the Polish Ecumenical Council were cofounders of the conference. The meeting was attended by the following: Filaret, metropolitan of Kievand Galicia; Mar Gregorious, metropolitan of Delhi; and Lubomir Mirojevskiy, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference. Also present were Deputy Premier Zenon Komender; Professor Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs; and Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association.

## BRIEFS

POZNAN OFFICIAL DIES -- Yesterday Colonel Bernard Kaminski, deputy head of the Poznan Voivodship Office for Internal Affairs and member of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee, died. [Excerpt] [Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

VISIT BY USSR'S RYABOV -- Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has spent several days visiting Poland. The guest had a meeting with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, with whom he discussed the entire range of issues linked with implementing the Polish-Soviet agreement concluded last November on cooperation for completing the construction of three metallurgical projects in Poland and the gas pipeline from Kobrin via Brest to Warsaw. This agreement will guarantee increased supplies of natural gas in exchange for coke and metallurgical products to be produced by Polish plants. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Jun 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU'S MOSCOW VISIT EXAMPLE OF COOPERATION

AU061817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 6 Jun 84

["A Highly Significant Event for the Strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation -- Commentary in SCINTEIA of June 6, Excerpts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/6/1984 -- The chronicle of the traditional friendly Romanian-Soviet relations of good neighbourliness and manysided cooperation has enriched with another remarkable event -- the working visit Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, paid to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which ended with particularly fruitful results.

As the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP showed in its yesterday's meeting the entire visit, the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the understanding covenanted and joint conclusions reached during the talks go down as a highly significant moment in the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

The significance has once again been emphasized of direct meetings and contacts between the party and state leaders of the two countries, of the summit talks that were an opportunity to exchange views on bilateral cooperation as well as on major international issues, to make appropriate decisions stimulating the relations of cooperation as a whole and opening up new prospects for their development.

The visit highlighted once more the age-long links between the two neighbour and friendly countries, between their advanced forces, inspired by joint aspirations in their struggle for freedom and progress. In the years of socialist construction they have acquired a new content rising onto a superior stage in all fields of activity. The visit highlighted the mutual satisfaction at the expansion of the Romanian-Soviet relations in the most diverse domains of activity, the determination to intensify efforts to develop them ever more broadly on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, non-interference in domestic affairs, solidarity and comradely mutual assistance.

The talks focused on the survey of the development stage and prospects of the relations between the two countries. Of great importance is in this respect the common resolve to further deepen the manysided collaboration between the RCP and the CPSU on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights and mutual respect, to intensify experience exchanges on questions related to socialist and communist construction -- which is paramount in the Romanian-Soviet relations as a whole.

The major share economic and technical-scientific cooperation holds in these relations also has great political bearing, as these are ties between neighbour and friendly countries, which cooperate closely for the successful building of the new system, for the assertion of the might and prestige of socialism the world over. During the talks the conclusion of long-term accords between the two countries was agreed upon to further their collaboration on mutually advantageous bases. Closer coordination of the two countries' economic plans, the expansion of specialization of and cooperation in production, the increase of commercial exchanges are as many fruitful directions agreed upon with a view to attaining that target.

The decision is also highly significant to boost further collaboration in science and tecnology, education and culture, mass media, for an ever better acquaintance and ever closer rapprochement between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, for the more powerful promotion of their friendship and collaboration.

Expressing the resolve to expand and diversify bilateral collaboration, Romania and the Soviet Union once more underscored the necessity of stepping up efforts with a view to further developing the multilateral economic relations between the CMEA member states, to expanding production cooperation and specialization, to jointly resolving the major economic and technical-scientific questions of those countries, in accordance with the complex programme endorsed in 1971. As is well known, and as President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted in his speech, Romania consistently works for the development of CMEA collaboration, considering that the impending summit meeting of the CMEA member states would lead to the improvement of activity in that domain.

During the summit talks, major issues of the international political life were also approached. In the conditions of tension in international relations, unprecedented over the postwar period as a whole, when the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race has intensified powerfully, when an extremely complicated situation has cropped up in Europe, as a result of the passage to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries, and consequently, of the countermeasures announced by the USSR, it is more urgent than ever before -- as Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out during the talks -- to do everything possible for an undelayed resumption of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations, with a view to reaching an agreement conducive to the total removal of the medium-range missiles and, subsequently, of the other nuclear arms from Europe and the world.

As is known, in the Prague Political Declaration of January 1983, in the Moscow Joint Declaration of June 1983, as well as in other joint documents, the Warsaw-Treaty states set forth an action programme for strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear war. During the talks, it was stressed that that programme was still fully significant and topical.

The significance of positive agreements to be reached at the Stockholm Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the imperative that hotbeds of tension and conflicts in various areas of the world should be eliminated, that all litigations be settled peacefully, by means of negotiations, the necessity of eradicating underdevelopment and implementing a new world economic order are as many important aspects, which made the object of views exchanges. [sentence as received]

It emerged as a fundamental conclusion that energetic action was imperiously needed for all states, big and small, for all anti-imperialist forces, to save mankind from the nuclear threat, to stop the arms race, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, to improve the international situation, the importance being emphasized, in this respect, of the consolidation of collaboration, unity and solidarity of communist and workers parties, of the broadest progressive and democratic forces, in the struggle for the assertion of world detente and peace policy.

Underscoring the particular significance of the Romanian-Soviet exchange of views, on international questions, the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP considered it to be another major contribution to the development of collaboration and solidarity between the two countries internationally, to the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of socialist countries, of communist and worker parties, of all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for socialism, social progress, world detente and peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH PUBLISHER NAGEL

AU011921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/6/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Friday, June 1, publicist and editor Louis Nagel, director of Nagel Publishers of Paris, who is paying a visit to Romania.

Thanking for the interview he was granted by the RCP and Romanian state leader and for the possibility he was given to visit Romania again, the guest requested him to receive, as a token of profound esteem and valuation, a copy of the homage-paying book "The True Romania of Ceausescu" brought out by Nagel Publishers last year. The French editor expressed his admiration for the Romanian people's achievements and the policy promoted by Romania on an international plane, and pointed to the prestige President Nicolae Ceausescu enjoys all over the world for his activity in the service of the country's multilateral progress, of the cause of peace and detente, the consolidation of friendship and collaboration among nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the book and stressed that its publication, an illustration of realities in today's Romania, was yet another contribution to better knowledge of Romania in France, and to the strengthening of the traditional links of friendship between the Romanian and French peoples. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

FAZEKAS, COMAN MEET WITH SYRIAN MINISTER

AU241605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1432 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- Ludovic Fazekas, Romanian deputy prime minister, received, on May 24, 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of local administration of the Syrian Arab Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship established between the two countries in keeping with agreements reached during summit talks and interviews were evoked. Stress was also laid on the contribution state, local administration bodies in the two countries could make to the further consolidation of these relations.

The Syrian minister exchanged information with Teodor Coman, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils' Affairs, on the activity for the coordination of territorial administration and development of localities.

While in Romania, the Syrian guest saw round economic and social units and residential districts and spas on the Romanian Black Sea coast and Prahova valley.

REAGAN ASKS ALLIES TO REAFFIRM FREEDOM'S DEFENSE

LD061939 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 6 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today, Wednesday, called the allies of the United States to close their ranks and, on the 40th anniversary of the landing in Normandy, the reaffirm their mutual obligations to defend their freedom.

Speaking at the site of the "Battle of Normandy," Reagan said that the first major conciliation after the Second World War was achieved with those who had been enemies, that great alliance was formed which still today serves as a shield of freedom, prosperity, and peace. Reagan reiterated the resolve of the U.S. to defend democracies in Europe. Reagan said there was no reconciliation he would welcome more than "a reconciliation with the Soviet Union," the U.S. Second World War ally, so that "we can lessen the risks of war now and forever."

It is the Soviet Union, however, said Reagan, that should embark on the same road, extend evidence that it wants peace, and "give up the ways of conquest." According to Reagan, however, there are little chances that this "change" would take place.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN MEET COUNTERPARTS IN DUBROVNIK

AU061305 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 84 p 4

[Z. Todorovic report]

[Text] Dubrovnik, 3 Jun -- The traditional conference of U.S. and Yugoslav businessmen has opened in Dubrovnik and will last until 6 June. More than 140 American and about 300 Yugoslav businessmen are participating in it.

There is a serious dilemma concerning the furthering of economic cooperation between the two countries. What is primarily involved are changes in the overall scheme of preferential duties and customs concessions on imports into the American market. The United States has abolished all import taxes for over 2,600 products from developing countries. However, this does not completely solve the problem with Yugoslav exports -- that is, the very complex structure of our commodity trade.

It is a fact that economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia during recent years has been worse than stagnating; it has been falling considerably, especially where our exports are concerned. Joint financial investment has also been slowed down to a great extent. Yugoslav exports, for instance, were drastically reduced in 1982 to $315 million. Last year the value of the exports to the United States totaled $346 million, and during the first 4 months of this year the exports of various commodities to the American market reached $315 million, which is $38 million more than in the same period last year. Imports for the period of the first 4 months of this year reached $180 million, which is $51 million more than in the same period last year.

The structure of Yugoslav export commodities is very varied. Most exports were products of the metal processing industry followed by furniture, food, textiles, leather goods, chemical products, and medicines. The American businessmen, primarily prepresentatives of several multinational companies and banking corporations, are expected to ask for more precise information on the conditions of the long-term joint financial investment into the Yugoslav economy with a view toward exporting to third markets. Unfortunately, amendments to our law on the investment of foreign capital have still not been adopted.

In addition, American businessmen are especially interested in an increase in Yugoslav exports of food products. There is a question as to whether we at home are sufficiently organized in food production for an increase in these exports.

In any case, this meeting of businessmen, the 10th one organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy together with the American-Yugoslav Economic Council, has come at the right moment, because there are realistic prospects that, in addition to the classical commodity trade, financial cooperation and a more efficacious technology transfer can be furthered considerably.

### Trade Obstacles

LD061854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Zivorad Kovacevic, a member of the Yugoslav Government, today (Wednesday) voiced his hope that the U.S. would do everything in order to remove obstacles standing in the way of free trade. Taking the floor at the closing of the 10th regular annual session of the Yugoslav chamber for Promoting Economic Cooperation with the U.S. and the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council in the summer resort of Dubrovnik, southern Adriatic, he warned that high interest rates were like a "time bomb threatening to destroy the whole international financial system."

It is hard to expect that the developing countries will go the way of a stable recovery if only their national economies recover unless something is changed in relations among creditors, Kovatevic said. "We support all initiatives and talks for searching and finding out solutions acceptable to both sides in this question of importance being imposed by rights by the developing countries," he added.

U.S.-Yugoslav economic relations were considered in an all-round way during the three-day session. Step-by-step stopping of a fall in commodity exchange was asserted. In the first four months this year, Yugoslavia imported 188 million dollars in goods from the U.S. and exported 135 million dollars in goods to the U.S.

The Yugoslav side informed the U.S. representatives on amendments to the law on foreign investments in the Yugoslav economy to be soon sent to the Assembly of Yugoslavia for approval. The U.S. businessmen voiced their satisfactions with the bill concerned. Kovacevic welcomed an initiative by Clarence Brown, assistant U.S. secretary of commerce, for forming a mixed intergovernmental business committee for promoting trade.

## 'ARAFAT CONTINUES VISIT AS GUEST OF PRESIDENCY

### Talks With Markovic

LD061719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1324 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, President of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is in our country as guest of the SFRY Presidency.

The talks were attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary. From the PLO side, the talks were attended by Abdu al-'Abbas, deputy secretary general and member of the PLO Central Council; Fakhr Busaysu head of the PLO mission in Belgrade; and other personalities.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides noted that cooperation between the LCY and the PLO is successfully developing and that it should be further promoted in the interest of friendship between the Palestinian people and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and of peace and social progress in the world. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee, emphasized that the LCY resolutely supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the attainment of its inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state on the national territory, with the PLO as its sole legitimate representative. This implies the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories. In this connection, Markovic especially emphasized the importance of unity within the PLO and Arab unity in implementing the aims of the Palestinian people's just struggle.

'Arafat acquainted Markovic with the PLO's views on the present situation in the Middle East and on the latest escalation of hostilities in the Gulf area which represents, according to mutual assessment, a very serious threat to peace in this region as well as in the world.

During the talks, the two sides condemned Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East and expressed support for the initiative to hold an international conference on the Middle East. They emphasized the need to preserve nonaligned Lebanon's national unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and in this connection, the necessity of urgent and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces in order to create the conditions in which the Lebanese people will be able to independently decide their own fate. Both sides emphasized the need for further engagement of the Nonaligned Movement countries and the United Nations in order to overcome the Middle East crisis and to solve the Palestinian question, which is the essence of this crisis, and the present situation in the Gulf, to stop the dangerous escalation of the Iranian-Iraqi war and to bring about its end and the establishment of peace in these parts of the world, in keeping with the stances and decisions of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi.

## Gulf War Peace Initiative

LD061846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG) -- Leader of the Palestinian revolution Yasir 'Arafat announced here today, Wednesday, a new peace initiative by nonaligned countries in an attempt at ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In addressing newsmen, 'Arafat did not give details of the new initiative, but said that Indira Gandhi, who chairs the Movement of Nonalignment would be informed to this effect in the next few days.

"In compliance with the New Delhi resolutions, we have concluded that we should foster the efforts within the nonaligned towards halting the Gulf war," said 'Arafat. 'Arafat said that his visit and talks with Yugoslavia's leading statesmen have been exceptionally successful. He added he exchanged views with his Yugoslav hosts on all the problems of the Middle East especially as regards the situation in the occupied Arab territories, Lebanon, and as concerns the perilous aggravation in the Gulf.

Referring to the situation within the PLO, 'Arafat cautioned that the "democratic confrontation" of the political Palestinian organizations should be distinguished from what is outstanding unity reigning amongst the Palestinian people. 'Arafat presented the poll data showing that 95 per cent of the occupied Palestinians regard the PLO and its legitimate leadership as their only representative. 'Arafat was not able to say today more definite about the date of the long awaited session of the Palestinian National Council.

The convening of the Palestinian "parliament in exile" calls for the unity of Palestinian political factions, which we are persistently working for, 'Arafat said and announced "new talks". NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR which had quoted him as saying that he was offering "reconciliation and recognition to Israel."

I had said that it was our view that the only solution to the Middle East crisis lies in convening an international conference which would bring together all interested sides and permanent member-states of the Security Council, under U.N. auspices. That is all I had said, 'Arafat explained. 'Arafat confirmed the validity of the peace plan of the late King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and recalled that the basis of the plan had helped define the peace proposal at the latest Arab summit. 'Arafat said that he felt his visit to Egypt which had raised a storm was right and noted that it "was in keeping with the resolutions of the Palestinian Council." He said contacts with Cairo would continue since "this is one of the basic directions for finding a solution to the Middle East crisis."

Statement on Discussions

LD061934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- A statement was published in Belgrade tonight on the visit and talks by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The statement notes that Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, exchanged views in an atmosphere of open and traditional friendship. Close and identical views were expressed on the questions discussed. Yasir 'Arafat also met with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During the Yugoslav-Palestinian talks, deep concern was expressed about the intensification of tension in the Middle East and the increased uncertainty about the solution of the crisis and the Palestinian problem on the basis of a widely accepted international concept.

The statement then emphasizes that there can be no overall permanent and just solution without Israel's withdrawal from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 and without the achievement of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to return, to self-determination, and to the creation of its own state on national territory. This solution should first be sought within the framework of the United Nations and with participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. In this respect, support was expressed for an international conference of the United Nations on the Middle East. While mutually emphasizing the need for PLO unity, the Yugoslav side expressed the conviction that the PLO will overcome the difficulties and that in this respect it can expect Yugoslavia's full support and standing. Yasir 'Arafat informed the Yugoslav side in greater detail on the development of the situation in the Middle East, on the basic directions of PLO strategy under these conditions, on preparations for the Palestinian National Council session and on relations between the PLO and Arab countries.

As regards the Iraqi-Iranian war, mutual concern was expressed about the danger of spreading the conflict in the Gulf which would endanger the security of all countries in this area and further afield. The importance of efforts to end the conflict was emphasized and initiatives were supported within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and the Islamic Conference Organization, as well as others, which lead to a peaceful solution of the conflict, fully considering the rights and interests of both countries.

The importance of the engagement of the Nonaligned Movement countries in regard to the Middle East, the Palestinian question, and the Iraqi-Iranian conflict was especially emphasized. The movement must not reconcile itself with the present situation and must work toward the creation of conditions which would open a process leading to the solution of these huge problems on the basis of principles advocated by the nonaligned countries. The importance was emphasized of constant Yugoslav-Palestinian dialogue at the highest level which contributes to the promotion of mutual cooperation and cooperation within the Nonaligned Movement countries. Yugoslavia's full support and help to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was again then pointed out.

Leaves Belgrade

LD061713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who paid a short visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, left Belgrade this evening. At Surcin Airport, the PLO leader was seen off by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Colonel General Petar Gracanin; Miodrag Bogdanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; and other personalities.

During his stay in Belgrade, the PLO leader held talks with the president of the SFRY Presidency. Yasir 'Arafat was also received by Dragoslav Makovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

PLANINC RECEIVES ALGERIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

AU050855 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Abdelaziz Khellef, Algerian minister of commerce, who is visiting our country on the occasion of the meeting of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation. Emphasized during the meeting -- also attended by Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the Mixed Committee, and Abderrahmane Ben Sid, Algerian ambassador to the SFRY -- is the successful development of traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria which consist of, among other things, rich bilateral economic cooperation. Both sides pointed to favorable opportunities that the economies of both countries offer in the direction of further strengthening economic cooperation.

Replying to the greetings, Milka Planinc renewed the invitation to Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani to visit Yugoslavia.

PCE'S IGLESIAS RECEIVES LCY DELEGATION

AU040900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 84 p 6

[Text] PCE General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias has received an LCY delegation headed by Presidium member Milan Kucan. Basic topics of the talks were the activities of the two parties and their mutual cooperation. The delegations briefed each other on basic events in Spain and Yugoslavia as well as on their assessments of the international situation, the developments in which are causes of concern to democratic forces. The LCY delegation had talks in the headquarters of the ruling Socialist Workers Party with Manuel Chaves, member of the party's Federal Committee.

## BULGARIAN ATTEMPT TO FALSIFY HISTORY PROTESTED

LD061044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Ohrid 6 June (TANJUG) -- One of the last attempts in a series of such attempts to falsify history and deny the existence of the SR of Macedonia as an equal member of the Yugoslav community of fraternal nations and nationalities made by the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria is the film Spasavanje [Rescue Operation] which in terms of its perfidy and malice goes beyond all the borders. This is said in the protest letter which the sociopolitical organizations, working people, and citizens of Ohrid have addressed to the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia. The letter demands that a sharp protest be sent as quickly as possible to the government and party leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In expressing their justified indignation the citizens of Ohrid also point out that this film not only denies the history but also the greatness of every humane act. The film Spasavanje which is the latest product of the Bulgarian propaganda machine, not only does not respect a nation and its history, but also the revolution of whose achievements any nation in the world would be proud.

The aforementioned film deals with the historic events in Ohrid when the citizens of this town saved a group of Bulgarian soldiers following the capitulation of their fascist government. Despite the threats by fascist occupiers that they will destroy Ohrid, the inhabitants persisted and saved the lives of Bulgarian men who until the day before had been their occupiers. This is a truthful picture of events. However, the Bulgarian "film workers" have abused this humane act of the inhabitants of Ohrid for propaganda ends of the Bulgarian day-to-day politics and are depicting the town of Ohrid as part of some "Greater Bulgaria."

It is incomprehensible, says the protest letter, that a socialist country could so quickly forget an event which goes back to the time following the collapse of fascist Bulgaria and to our Army's cooperation with the Fatherland Front Army. At that time the citizens of Ohrid rescued and hid antifascist resistance prisoners among whom, in addition to Bulgarians there were also Russians and Italians and also other opponents of German fascist occupiers.

The film Spasavanje interprets this event from the well-known positions of non-recognition of the Macedonian nation and its history. The fact is that following the capitulation of the Bulgarian fascist Army in Macedonia many Bulgarian prisoners found salvation and hospitality in Ohrid and the citizens of Ohrid saved the lives of many of them. Neither they nor the inhabitants of Ohrid could have thought that this primarily humane act of the inhabitants of Ohrid would provide the inhuman Bulgarian propaganda machine with an opportunity to use this event for an ill-concealed aspiration for something which never was Bulgarian, says the protest letter of the inhabitants of Ohrid.

## TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT PRESIDENCY MEETINGS

9 May

AU052107 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 9 May carries a 1-minute film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day, which, under the presidency of Mika Spiljak, adopted the annual report on the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the state of defense preparations in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

The Presidency is shown meeting in the usual room and sitting at the usual doughnut-shaped table in the following order, clockwise:

Dragoslav Markovic; two empty chairs; Fadilj Hodza; Mika Spiljak; Secretary Muhamed Berberovic; an empty chair; Sergej Kraigher; Cvijetin Mijatovic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Petar Stambolic; a section of the table which is not seen; two unidentified generals; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the general staff; another unidentified general; and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

15 May

AU052110 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 15 May carries a 2-minute film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day chaired first by Mika Spiljak and then by Veselin Djuranovic at which members of the old SFRY Presidency handed over their duties to members of the new SFRY Presidency.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting in the following order from the gap in the table clockwise: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vidoje Zarkovic; Fadilj Hodza; Mika Spiljak; Muhamed Berberovic, secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Kolisevski; Sergej Kraigher; Cvijetin Mijatovic; an empty chair; Petar Stambolic; an unidentified man; and the new members of the SFRY Presidency: Nikola Ljubicic, Stane Dolanc, Josip Vrhovec, Radovan Vlajkovic, new vice presidnet of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, new president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic; Sinan Hasani and Lazar Mojsov.

23 May

AU052114 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 23 May carries a 40-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency of that day chaired by Veselin Djuranovic which discussed the program of its work until the end of the year and adopted immediate tasks in the field of its activity in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, the further construction and development of socioeconomic relations, all-people's defense, and foreign policy. A report on the latest escalation of hostilities in the Gulf was also discussed.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session, sitting in the following order clockwise: Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec; Stane Dolanc; Branko Mikulic; Radovan Vlajkovic; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Muhamed Berberovic, secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov; Nikola Lubicic; Sinan Hasani; three unidentified men; Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Djuranovic is seen sitting in front of a Tito bust adorned with a Yugoslav flag and a red party flag.

TV: ATTENDANCE AT LCY PRESIDIUM MEETINGS

16 May

AU052112 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 16 May carries a 30-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on that day chaired by Dragoslav Markovic which discussed preparations for the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee. The film clip shows that the following attended the session: Dragoslav Markovic, Trpe Jakovlevski, Milan Pancevski, Vlado Janzic, Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Dusan Ckrebic, and several unidentified men.

29 May

AU061359 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 29 May carries a 30-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on that day chaired by Dragoslav Markovic which discussed a draft report on its work over the past year and adopted conclusions on promoting LC activity in the field of ideological and theoretical work and a report on the official and friendly visit of an LCY delegation led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to the PRC and on his visit with Japanese Communist and Socialist Parties.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session: Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stijanovic, Ivan Stambolic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Petar Matic, three unidentified men, Ali Sukrija, Svetislav Dolasevic, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, and Hamidija Pozderac.

CROAT ECONOMY REGISTERS GREATER LOSSES IN 1983

LD070352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Summary] Zagreb, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- In 1983 the losses suffered by the Croat economy amounted to 36 billion dinars, 109 percent higher than the year before. The losses were registered by 618 basic organizations of associated labor which employ 129,000 workers. Of these losses, 23.2 billion dinars had not been covered when final accounts were prepared and adopted. They concern 294 basic organizations of associated labor employing 55,000 workers. Considerable losses were registered in the production of oil derivatives, electrical power, meat, sugar, and timber products and in the chemical industry and building trade. They were caused by shortage of energy, raw materials, and reproduction materials, as well as by increased disparity in prices, export difficulties, and so on. The Fund of Joint Reserves for the Socialist Republic of Croatia, which will undertake action to eliminate the main sources of losses in the republic, will not participate in the recovery of those basic organization of associated labor which have suffered losses successively for the last 3 years.

SUSPICION INCREASES IN DEATH OF DISSIDENT

LD070835 Hamburg DPA in German 0744 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade 7 Jun (DPA) -- The mysterious death of the Yugoslav dissident Radomir Radovic (33), who was found in his holiday cottage near Belgrade on 30 April after twice being arrested by the security authorities, has apparently not become clearer through the autopsy report which has now been completed. The lawyer for the dead man's family, Vitomir Knezevic, told DPA on Thursday that the autopsy results are "illogical" and "full of gaps." He was "dissatisfied" with the autopsy report. Even the investigating magistrate has demanded additional details from the Institute of Forensic Medicine because of gaps in the report.

According to the lawyer, the report states that the cause of death was the taking of pesticides. In contrast, a leading representative of the interior authorities of the Republic of Serbia said with reference to the autopsy that an overdose of sleeping tablets was the cause of death. The date of death -- 30 April -- given by the doctors also poses questions. It was questionable how the physically and psychologically stable man, who had disappeared without a trace 7 days before, could have lived for several days in the primitive weekend cottage without water, electricity, and toilet without being noticed by the neighbors.

Meanwhile the suspicion has increasingly been voiced in dissident circles that the security forces were directly or indirectly involved in Radovic's death.